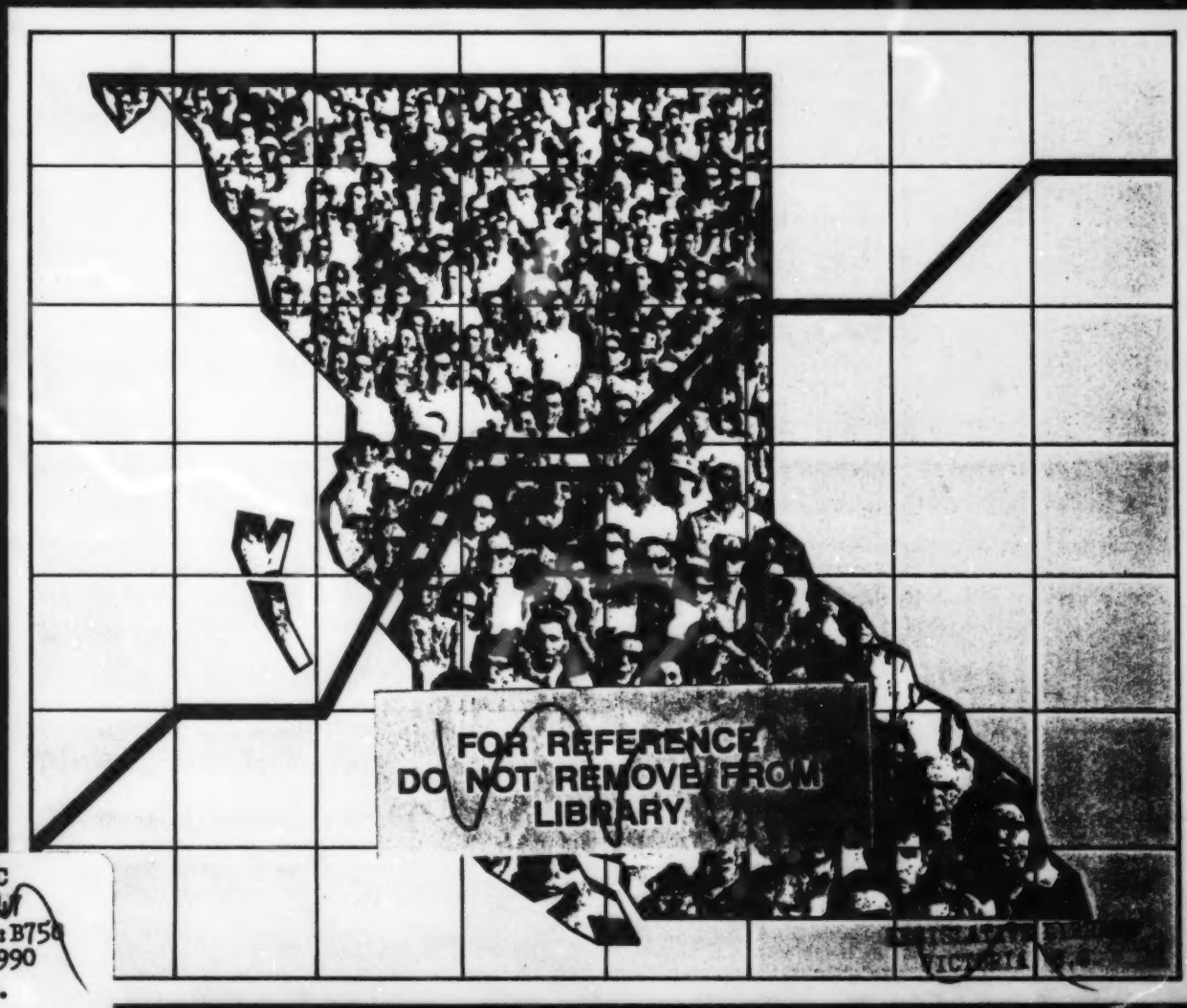
BRITISH COLUMBIA POPULATION FORECAST

1990~2016



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PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Planning and Statistics Division - Ministry of Finance and Corporate Relations

British Columbia Population Forecast 1990–2016

Province of British Columbia
Planning and Statistics Division
Ministry of Finance and Corporate Relations
THE HONOURABLE MEL COUVELIER, MINISTER

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MESSAGE FROM THE MINISTER

In response to a demand for more explanation of the significance of demographic change, we have broadened this year's edition of the *British Columbia Population Forecast* to include two topical articles — one respecting demographics and the housing market, and the other the aging of the population. It is hoped that these background pieces will assist planners, analysts and others as they assess the issues and develop approaches for meeting the needs of our people.

Another added feature of the 1990 edition is the new "Highlights" section in the beginning, which depicts the major trends occurring in the population.

The detailed tables have been rearranged, but the same kinds of information contained in the previous editions are also in the new edition. The forecast was completely updated in April 1990 and therefore reflects the tremendous population growth of 1989.

I wish to thank those of you who have offered suggestions for improvement and others who have expressed their appreciation for the *Population Forecast*. It is gratifying to know that the publication is so useful and it gives me pleasure to release to you *British Columbia Population Forecast, 1990–2016*.

For more statistical information about the population and other aspects of the province, I invite you to contact:

Planning and Statistics Division
Ministry of Finance and Corporate Relations
2nd Floor, 1405 Douglas Street
Victoria, British Columbia V8V 1X4

Telephone: 387-0327
or in Vancouver, 660-4167 and 660-4179

Honourable Mel Couvelier
Minister of Finance and Corporate Relations

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HIGHLIGHTS

The British Columbia population is getting larger and older. Between 1989 and 2016, the population will have increased by 54%. The median age of the population will have increased from 34.2 to 41.2 years.

Figure 1
British Columbia Population

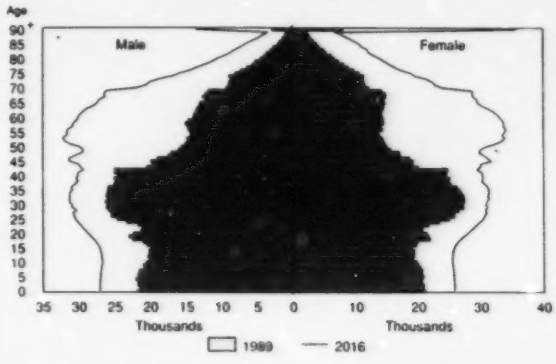

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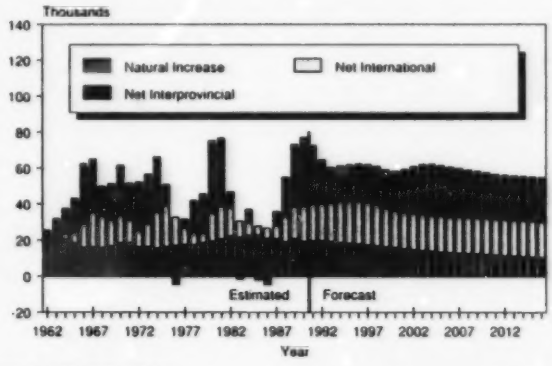
Figure 2
Components of B.C. Population Change



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The major factor driving population growth will be migration to British Columbia. Interprovincial migration will account for 41% of the population gain, followed by international migration at 34%, and natural increase (births minus deaths) at 25%.

Even though the number of births in British Columbia will continue to rise, the contribution of natural increase to overall population growth will decrease, and eventually turn negative. If there were no migration to the province, the population would reach a maximum of 3.3 million by the year 2019.

Figure 3
British Columbia Births and Deaths

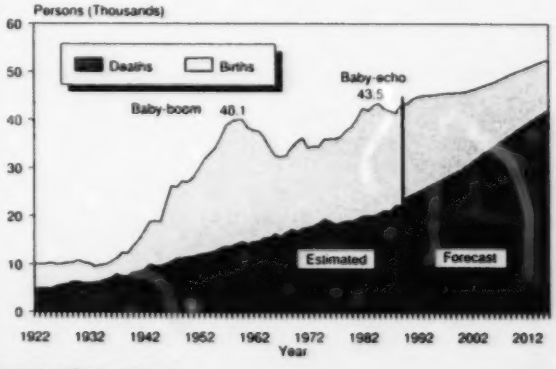

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Figure 4
Population 5-17 as a Percent of the B.C. Total Population

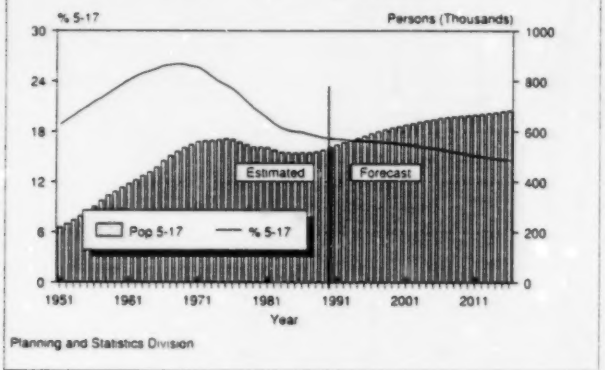
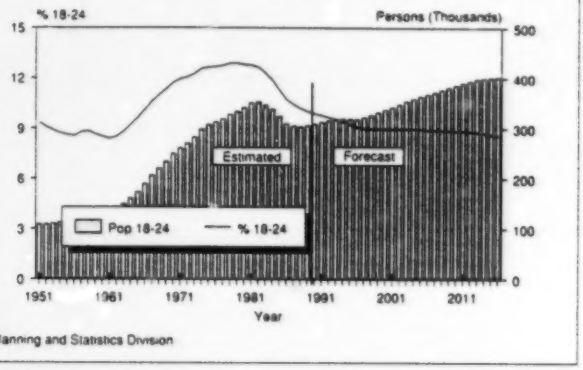


Figure 5
Population 18-24 as a Percent of the B.C. Total Population



The population of school age (5–17 years) will continue to grow, although its share of total provincial population will decline. The same will be true for the population of post-secondary school age (18–24 years).

The population aged 25–34, which is generally associated with first time household formation, will remain relatively constant over the next ten years, increasing thereafter.

Figure 6
Population 25-34 as a Percent of the B.C. Total Population

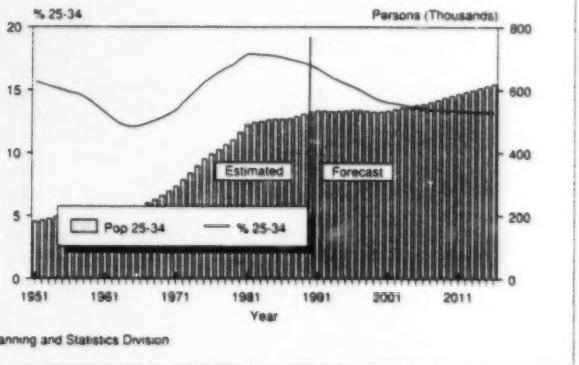
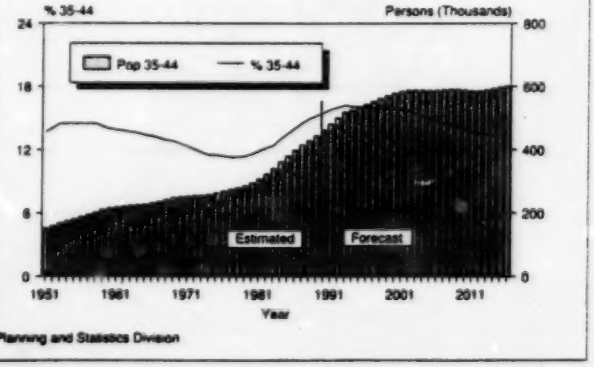


Figure 7
Population 35-44 as a Percent of the B.C. Total Population



The population currently aged 35–44 represents the leading edge of the baby-boom cohort. The population in this age group has grown, and it will continue to grow steadily over the next decade.

The population of mature labour force age (45–54 years) will increase significantly over the next twenty years.

Figure 8
Population 45-54 as a Percent of the B.C. Total Population

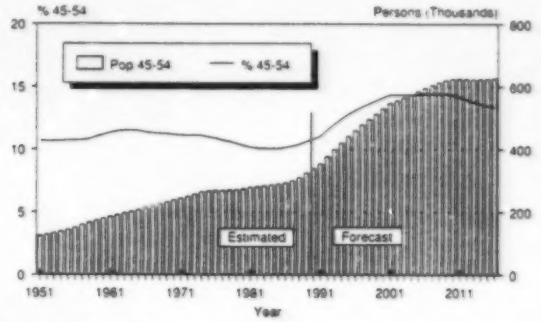


Figure 9
Population 65+ as a Percent of the B.C. Total Population

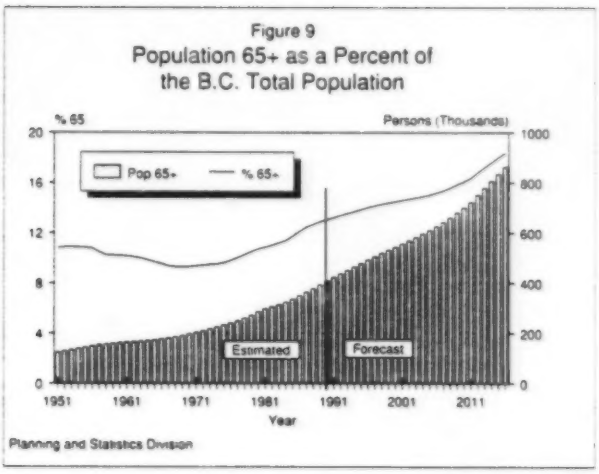
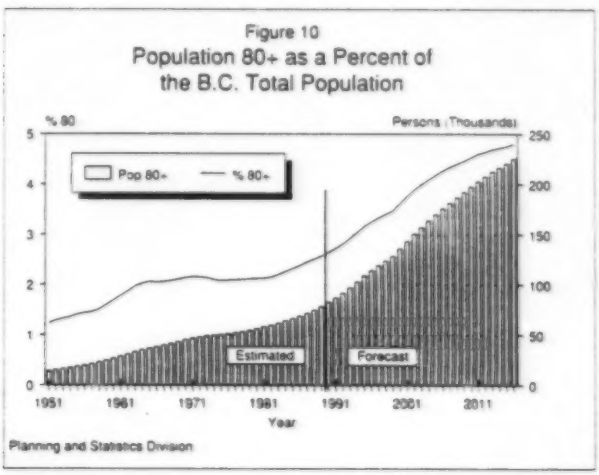
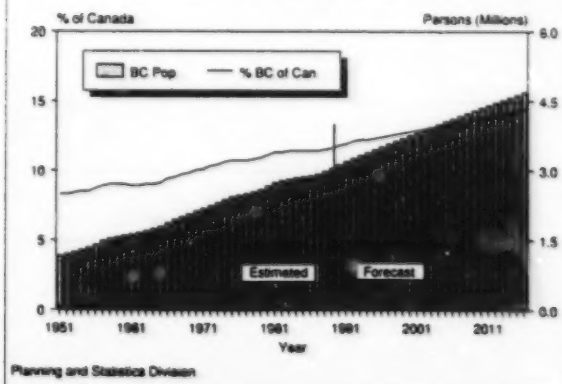


Figure 10
Population 80+ as a Percent of the B.C. Total Population



Both the share and overall population of retirement age (65+) will continue to increase significantly. The same will be true for the very senior population (80+).

Figure 11
B.C. Share of Canadian Population



The current population of British Columbia is 3.1 million, which represents 11.8% of the population of Canada. Over the next two and a half decades, the population of British Columbia will increase in both size and share, reaching 4 million by 2005, and 14.4% of the Canadian population by 2016.*

*Statistics Canada population projection number 3 (February 1990) was used for the population of Canada

Demographic Change and the British Columbia Housing Market

by Don McRae

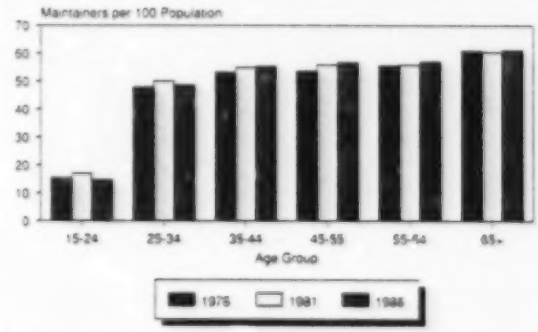
What Influences Household Demand

The demand for housing in British Columbia is influenced by a number of factors that are both demographic and economic in nature. On the demographic side, population migration to and from the province as well as the changing age structure of the population will influence the demand for housing. Economic factors such as interest rates, wage rates, housing prices, etc. will also influence housing demand.

The influence that population migration has on household formation is straightforward. In general, a net migration gain in the population 15 years and over will result in a net gain in the occupied housing stock. The relationship between net migration and household formation over the past dozen years is summarized in Figure 12.

How population aging influences household formation is somewhat less obvious. As can be seen in Figure 13, the likelihood that an individual will form a household is heavily influenced by the age of the individual. The household maintainer rate is simply the number of household maintainers, or heads of households, divided by the population. The most rapid increase in household formation occurs in the 25–34 year old age group. Hence, rapid population growth in this age group, as was the case through out much of the 1970's as the baby-boom generation grew older, will result in rapid household formation. The aging of the baby-boom generation, filtering out the effects of migration (i.e. natural base population), can be seen in Figure 14. In 1976 the bulk of

Figure 13
B.C. Household Maintainer Rates



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Source: Statistics Canada

Figure 12
B.C. Household Formation
and Net Migration 15+

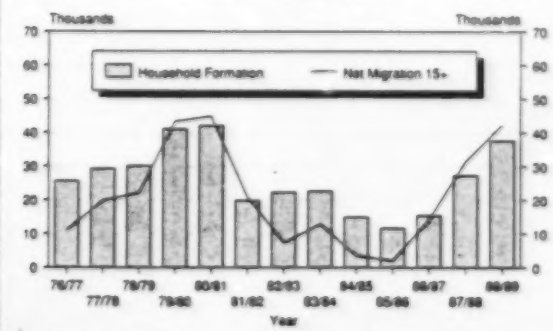

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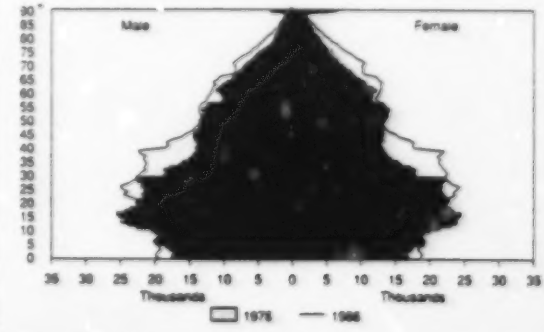
Figure 14
British Columbia Natural Base Population



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the baby-boomers were between 10 and 30 years old. By 1986 the majority of baby-boomers had already formed households. The cohorts that follow the baby-boomers are significantly smaller, resulting in lower levels of household formation due to aging of the "natural base" population.

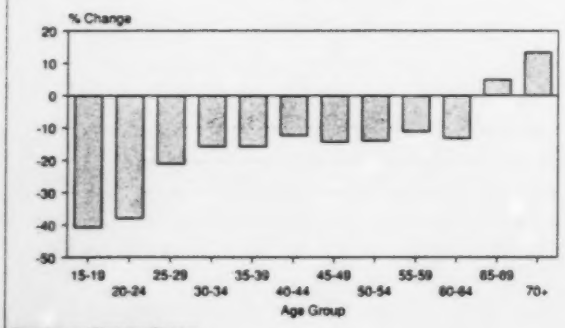
The second group of factors influencing housing demand is economic in nature. As seen in Figure 13, there has been some variation in the propensity to form households over time, and this is likely due to changing economic conditions. In the 15–34 age groups the likelihood of forming a household increased from 1976 to 1981, then dropped in 1986. The drop in the maintainer rates for younger households was likely the result of the difficult economic conditions in existence at that time, as reflected by the age specific changes in real income (Figure 15). In general, the younger age groups suffered the largest loss in real median income during the recessionary period, which for many likely resulted in the decision to postpone household formation.

As seen in Figure 12, the combined influence of these factors has resulted in considerable variation in household formation over the past dozen years. In addition, the significance of each of the major influences differs considerably from year to year (Figure 16). Since 1976 the natural aging of the population has accounted for a relatively stable, but slightly declining number of net new households. The effects of changing economic conditions, as summarized by headship rate changes, and net migration are quite volatile. Over all, since 1976 the natural aging of the resident population accounted for approximately 53% of household formation in British Columbia. Net migration accounted for 41% with changes in the propensity to form households representing 6%. Due to the variability of net migration, the relative impact of this household formation factor is quite volatile. During times of high net in-migration (e.g. 1980–82 and 1987–89), approximately one half of the net new household formation can be attributed to migration.

Future Demographic Change and Housing Demand

In the future, the demand for housing will continue to be influenced by the factors noted above. Figure 17 shows the relative impact that the two dominant factors of household formation, net migration and population aging, will have over the next 26 years. That part of Figure 17 referred to as "Net Mig+" is the portion of household formation resulting from the aging of the migrant population. For example, migrants of today will someday have children that will form households of their own. Hence, migration has a compounding effect on population change and household formation.

Figure 15
Change in Real Median Income
1985 vs. 1980



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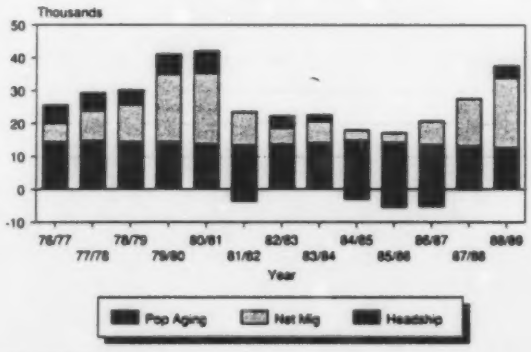
Source: Statistics Canada

Figure 16
B.C. Household Formation by Source



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As seen in Figure 17, the contribution of population aging to household formation is expected to increase slightly to 1995, then decline thereafter. This reduction in the importance of population aging to household formation results from the significantly smaller sizes of the cohorts that follow the baby-boom generation. As long as fertility rates remain low, population aging will have a decreasing effect on household formation.

As the population ages, the proportion of households headed by older persons will increase. As seen in Figure 18, the share of households headed by the young (15–24) will remain relatively stable over the next 26 years. However, the proportion headed by the age group generally associated with an expanding household size (25–44) will decline from 44% in 1990 to 32% in 2016. Conversely, that headed by persons aged 45 and over, and generally associated with a declining household size (i.e. "empty nesters"), will increase.

Just as the probability of forming a household varies with age (Figure 13), so does the likelihood of owning or renting a home (Figure 19). On average, the probability of home ownership increases as one gets older. The exception to this rule is in the 65+ age group where home ownership rates drop slightly.

Aside from age, home ownership is also influenced by factors such as income, interest rates and housing prices. If only demographic change is taken into consideration, in the future there may be a slight drop in the share of rented households (Figure 20). This drop is due to the size of the baby-boom cohort relative to those smaller cohorts that follow. It should be noted that this "aging induced" drop in the share of rented households is slight (3 percentage points). Changes in the age-specific probability of renting due to such factors as income changes may influence the share of rented households to a greater extent.

Figure 17
B.C. Household Formation by Component
(Constant 1986 Headship Rate)

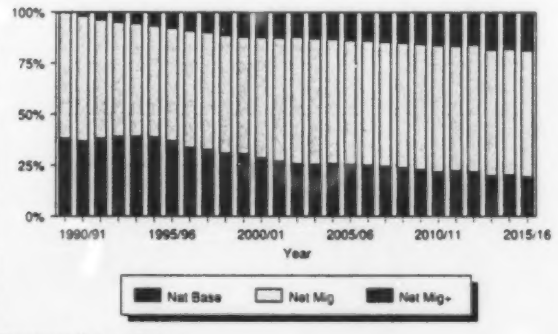

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Figure 18
B.C. Households by Age of Head
(Constant 1986 Headship Rate)

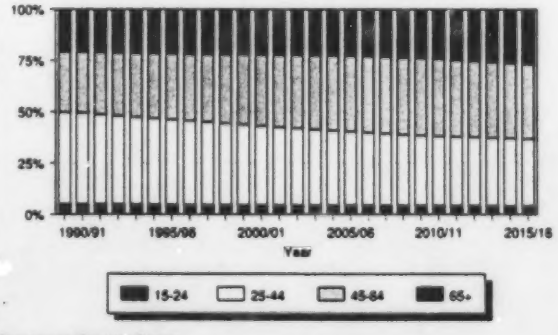

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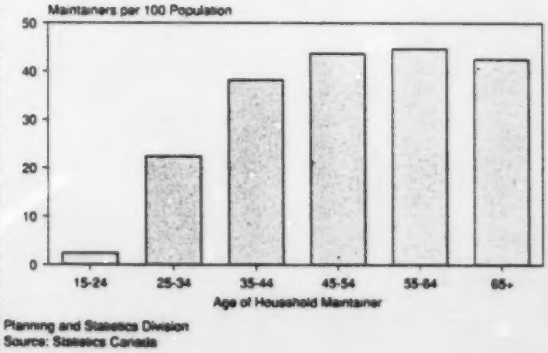
Figure 19
Home Ownership Rate
(1986 Census)



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Source: Statistics Canada

As with household tenure (i.e. owned vs. rented), the type of household is influenced by the age structure of the population. For example, the probability of living in a single family detached dwelling increases with age to 54, then drops slightly for the older age groups (Figure 21).

If demographic change only is considered, a slight increase in the share of occupied single family detached dwellings may be expected up to the first decade of the next century, then a decline thereafter as the baby-boom cohort ages into the older age groups (Figure 22). As is the case with aging-induced changes in the proportion of rented house-holds, the change in the share of occupied single family detached dwellings is slight (2 percentage points). As a result, other non-demographic factors may play a more important role in affecting the share of households by dwelling type.

The relationship between population and households has changed considerably over time. As seen in Figure 23, the number of persons per household has been declining over the past fifteen years, and is expected to continue to decline at a diminishing rate in the future. This decline is the result of a number of factors such as fewer children per family and increases in the divorce/separation rates.

Figure 20
Percent of B.C. Households Rented
(Constant 1986 Headship Rates)

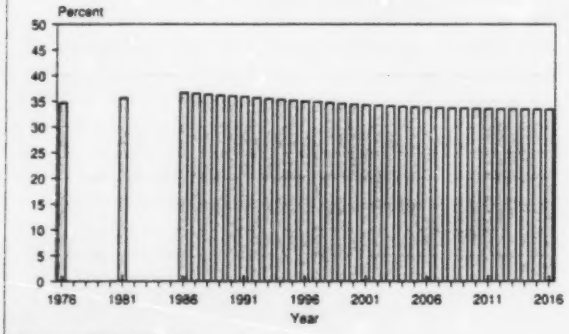

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Figure 22
% Single Detached Occupied Dwellings
(Constant 1986 Headship Rates)

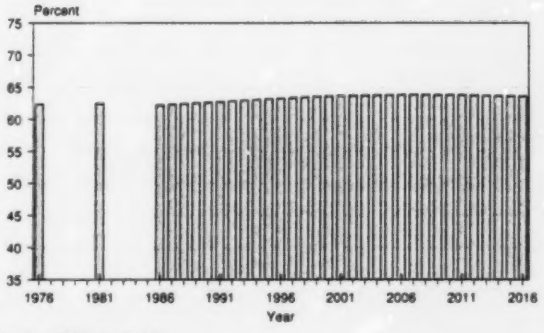

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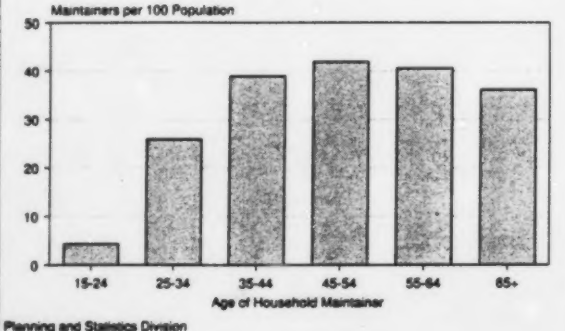
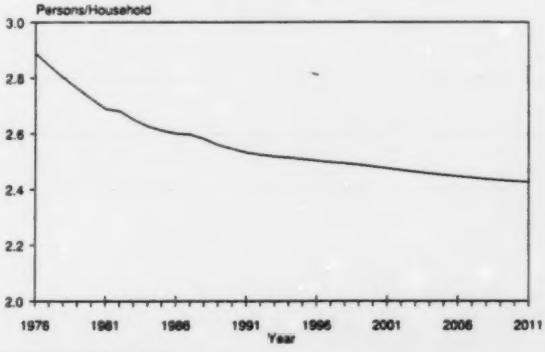
Figure 21
Single Family Detached Dwelling Rate
(1986 Census)



Planning and Statistics Division
Source: Statistics Canada

Figure 23
British Columbia Persons per Household



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Shelter Costs - Owned vs. Rented (1986 Census)

The cost of shelter includes payments for utilities, municipal services, and depending on whether the dwelling is owned or rented, mortgages, property taxes and rent.

On average, renters spend a higher proportion of their annual household income on shelter than do home owners. In 1986, persons in British Columbia who owned their own home spent an average of $488 per month on shelter costs, which compared to only $460 per month for renters. However, when average household income is taken into consideration owners spent 14.5% of their household income on shelter, whereas renters spent 23.5%. This difference is not as striking when home ownership with and without a mortgage is considered. Those households with a mortgage spent 20.8% of their total household income on shelter, whereas those without mortgages spent only 6.0%.

As a general rule, many money lending institutions consider households that spend 30% or more of their income on shelter to have a potential affordability problem. In 1986, 15.2% of British Columbia owner occupied households spent 30% or more of their income on shelter, with 5.6% spending 50% or more. In the case of renters, 44.2% spent 30% or more of their annual family income on shelter, with 21.1% spending 50% or more.

How these shares will vary with time is a function of economic conditions such as changes in interest rates, rents and housing prices, as well as demographic considerations such as the number of lone-parent families, young families and one-person households. Regardless of future economic conditions in British Columbia, it would appear that, in general, renters will continue to be more susceptible to housing affordability problems than home owners.

Don McRae *is Manager of the Population and Social Statistics Section, Planning and Statistics Division, Ministry of Finance and Corporate Relations*

Figure 24
Shelter Costs as a % of Family Income
(1986 Census)

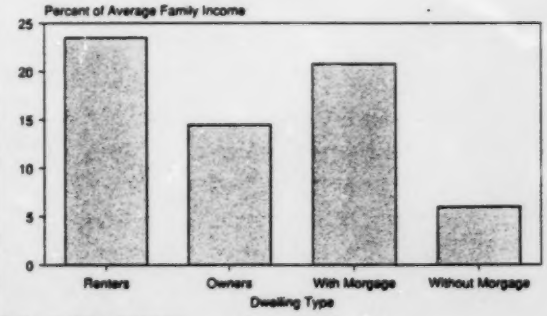
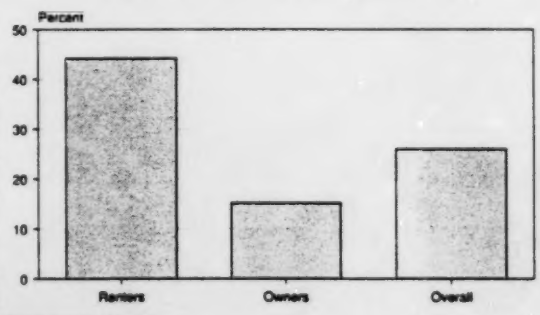


Figure 25
Percent of B.C. Households Paying 30% or More of Their Income on Shelter (1986)



British Columbia's Seniors: Changing Issues

by I. McKinnon and F. Ip

British Columbia is having a seniors boom!

For twenty years now, both the number of seniors and their percentage of the British Columbia population has been increasing. This trend is not going to change over the foreseeable future; indeed, there will be a steady increase in our elderly population. This is shown in Figure 26, which displays the seniors population as a proportion of the total population. While the proportion of the population that was elderly (65+) decreased from 1951 through 1969, that proportion has been increasing ever since.

This change in the structure of our population will have significant effects on our society and our economy. But before we begin to look at some of those results, it is important to understand the causes that underlie British Columbia's changing age structure.

Causes of the Greying of the British Columbia Population

We say that British Columbia is aging because the proportion of the population in the older age groups is growing more rapidly than that in younger age groups. Such changes in the age structure of the province's society are the result of three factors:

- changes in the birth rate;
- increases in life expectancy among the elderly;
- the age structure of migrants to and from the province.

Let us look first at the birth rate. It may seem anomalous to say that the aging of the population is connected to the current birth rate, but, if fewer babies are being born, then children will form a smaller portion of the population. This, in turn, means that all other groups, including seniors, will form a larger share of the population.

We can see the effect of changes in birth rates quite clearly if we compare Figure 27 with Figure 26. Figure 27, which displays a measure of the birth rate, shows the baby-boom of the post-war years. As the birth rate soared, the number of elderly people in British Columbia also increased (see Figure 28), but their proportion of the population decreased as they were outweighed by the tremendous increase in the numbers of children. Something of the reverse happened starting in the late 1960's or earlier 1970's. After years of very high growth rates, the number of children under 15 stabilized and then actually de-

Figure 26
B.C. Seniors Population as a Percent of Total Population, 1951-2016

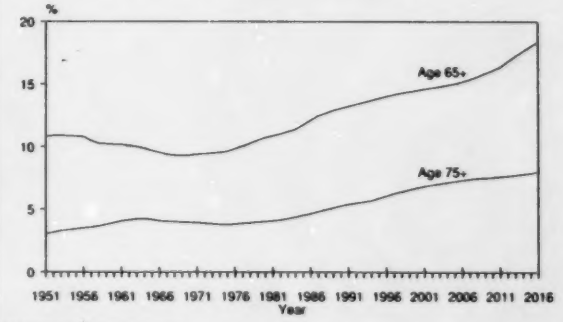
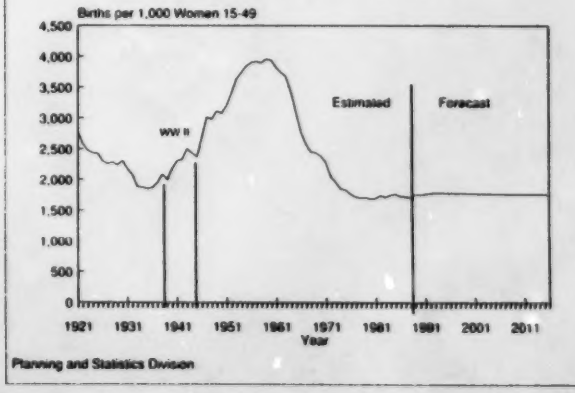


Figure 27
British Columbia Total Fertility Rate



clined. Meanwhile, the steady growth in the numbers of elderly began to be translated into a growth in their proportion of the population.

In the future, we can look forward to explosive growth in the elderly population when the baby-boomers begin to reach age 65. If we use 1946 to mark the onset of the baby-boom, then the first of that group will turn 65 in 2011. In the 15 to 20 years following that date, the numbers of seniors will cause nothing less than a social revolution.

Figure 28
B.C. Seniors Population, 1949–1989

Year	Age 65+ Count ('000)	Age 65+ % of Total Pop.	Age 75+ Count ('000)	Age 75+ % of Total Pop.
1949	113.3	10.2	33.3	3.0
1950	119.1	10.5	34.6	3.0
1951	126.1	10.8	35.2	3.0
1952	131.1	10.9	37.9	3.1
1953	136.2	10.9	41.0	3.3
1954	140.6	10.9	43.3	3.3
1955	145.4	10.8	45.9	3.4
1956	151.0	10.8	48.9	3.5
1957	155.3	10.5	52.7	3.6
1958	157.7	10.3	56.0	3.6
1959	160.3	10.2	59.2	3.8
1960	163.2	10.2	62.7	3.9
1961	165.6	10.2	66.0	4.1
1962	167.5	10.1	68.6	4.1
1963	169.8	10.0	71.5	4.2
1964	171.9	9.9	73.8	4.2
1965	174.0	9.7	74.9	4.2
1966	178.6	9.5	76.3	4.1
1967	182.3	9.4	78.3	4.0
1968	186.3	9.3	80.1	4.0
1969	191.1	9.3	81.7	4.0
1970	198.0	9.3	84.0	3.9
1971	204.9	9.4	85.8	3.9
1972	211.2	9.4	86.9	3.9
1973	218.4	9.5	88.3	3.8
1974	226.3	9.5	90.0	3.8
1975	234.0	9.6	91.7	3.8
1976	242.1	9.8	94.2	3.8
1977	250.9	10.0	96.8	3.9
1978	260.6	10.3	99.6	3.9
1979	272.1	10.5	103.1	4.0
1980	285.9	10.7	107.2	4.0
1981	298.1	10.9	111.7	4.1
1982	307.2	11.0	115.3	4.1
1983	315.4	11.2	119.8	4.3
1984	324.1	11.4	124.3	4.4
1985	336.9	11.7	129.4	4.5
1986	350.0	12.1	134.2	4.6
1987	364.6	12.5	140.6	4.8
1988	377.7	12.7	147.4	4.9
1989	394.0	12.9	156.1	5.1

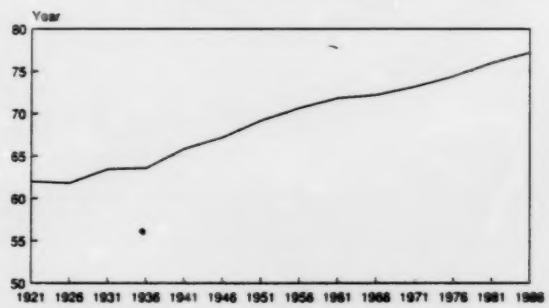
Source: Statistics Canada

The second phenomenon that affects the proportion of the elderly population is the life expectancy of that population. When we talk about life expectancy, the most common measure is the average life expectancy at birth. This is very sensitive to change as a result of improvements in survival rates among infants and relatively insensitive to increases in the life span of the elderly. As an example, an increase by one year in the life expectancy of 75 people who are elderly has the same effect on life expectancy at birth as the survival of one infant who will live to 75. The consequence of this is the anomaly that life expectancy can go up without the elderly living longer and without an increase in the proportion of the population that is elderly. For our purposes, it is important to recognize these details and take them into account.

Figures 29 and 30 show the changes in life expectancy since 1921. The first figure shows the traditional definition—life expectancy at birth—while the second figure shows the changes in life expectancy at age 65. This second figure more accurately reflects the changes that are due to the elderly's living longer.

Figure 29 shows that over the past 65 years the average life expectancy at birth has increased by 15

Figure 29
British Columbia
Life Expectancy at Age 0



Planning and Statistics Division
Source: Statistics Canada

years. Figure 30 shows that the increase in life expectancy among those who have reached the age of 65 has been just over four years over the same 1921 to 1986 period.

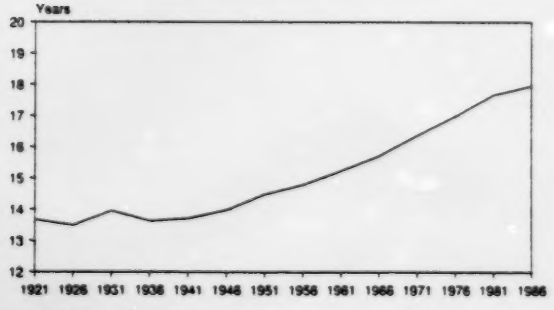
While a comparison of Figures 29 and 30 makes it clear that the increase in life expectancy has not all come from the elderly living longer, there has still been a real increase in the survival rates of those over 65. This is clear if we put the 4.2 year increase in life expectancy in context. If, in 1921, the life expectancy at age 65 was 13.7 years, and in 1986 it was 17.9 years, then the increase in life expectancy has been about 30%. Put another way, we can say that we have had an increase of 30% in the number of those over 65 since 1921 solely because of increases in the elderly's life expectancy.

The final trend that affects the age distribution of the province's population is the net effect of age distribution of those who move into and out of the province. Going back to 1962, every year has seen a net in-migration of people over 65. However, despite the widely held view that people in large numbers move to British Columbia after they turn 65 and retire, Figure 31 shows that there are relatively few people who move to the province after they are 65. Indeed, since 1961, only 7.4% of the net movement of people into the province was of seniors.

The economic cycle—whether British Columbia is enjoying an economic boom or not—has a major effect on the composition of the population flows. The net inflow of seniors tends to be more stable through the economic cycle. In contrast, the mobile 20 to 34 age group is quite variable, coming to the province in very large numbers in boom times. As a result, during times of rapid economic growth (e.g., 1976 to 1981) the seniors population will form a smaller share of the net population growth through migration than during times of slow economic growth (e.g., 1981 to 1986). Figure 31 shows the differences between seniors' and younger people's migration patterns. While both are affected by the economic cycles, the seniors are not subject to nearly as wide swings as are others. The extreme case is represented by 1985/86 when there was a net loss of people under age 65 and yet the province continued to gain population through migration because the net gain among those over 65 more than compensated for the loss among those under 65.

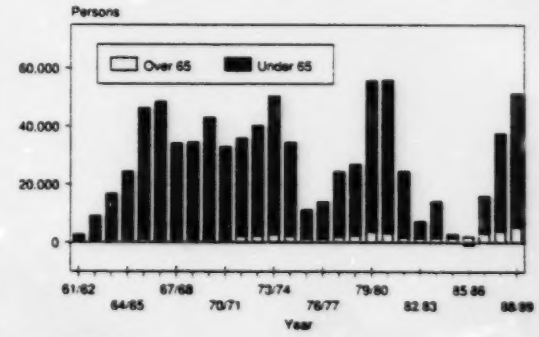
Despite the relative constancy of seniors' migration to British Columbia over the last six census periods, only during the period 1981–1986 did the proportion of seniors in the net migrant flow exceed seniors' proportion of the population. In other words, only during a period of prolonged recession did the migrant flow increase the proportion of elderly in the province. Despite British Columbia's reputation as a destination for retirees, the effect of flows of people in and out of the province has been to reduce rather than increase the proportion of the province's population that is over 65.

Figure 30
British Columbia
Life Expectancy at Age 65



Planning and Statistics Division
Source: Statistics Canada

Figure 31
British Columbia Net Migration by Age



Planning and Statistics Division
Source: Statistics Canada

The age structure of migrants to the province can clearly be affected by international immigration policy. There have been periods when the results of government actions have created immigrant selection and flows that did indeed alter the age composition of the country and of British Columbia. Figure 32 shows the age structure of international immigrants who came to British Columbia in three different years. In the 1961/62 and 1974/75 periods, there was a tremendous skew towards people who were between their late teens and mid thirties. Subsequently, the rules for entering the country have changed while the volume of flows have tended to be slightly lower on average. The result is an immigrant flow in 1988/89 which, while younger than the province's population, is still much older than had been the case in the two earlier periods.

Figure 32 displays the sensitivity of international immigrants' age profile to government policies. While at present the flow of immigrants does tend to make the British Columbia population somewhat younger than it would otherwise be, there is the theoretical possibility that policies could be adopted that had as their explicit objective the alteration of the province's age profile.

We can see from this discussion what is causing the seniors boom in British Columbia. If we look again at the three factors with which we began, we see that one of them—the age structure of the migrant flows to the province—is actually making the province younger. The increase in the life expectancy of seniors is acting to increase the number of elderly but its effects are not the principal cause. Basically, the change in the province's proportion of elderly is being driven by the decrease in the birth rate. Because there are fewer young people, the elderly are and will be forming an increasing proportion of our population.

Elderly Women

Thus far, we have looked at the overall population of the province and its age trends. Taking these overall figures can conceal a major trend in British Columbia: the increasing proportion of women among the elderly.

Figure 33 shows the changes that have taken place over the last 70 years in British Columbia. In 1921, British Columbia's elderly were still the product of the province's frontier, and therefore disproportionately male, heritage. Since 1941, the transition to the contemporary situation has been steady as the ratio of men to women has steadily decreased. One of the reasons underlying this trend is that women's life expectancy, both at birth and at age 65, has been increasing more rapidly than men's.

Figure 32
B.C. Immigrant Age Distribution
1961/62, 1974/75 and 1988/89

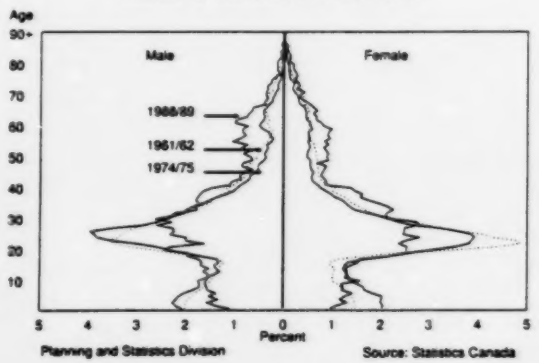


Figure 33
B.C. Seniors Population Sex Ratios
(Males per 100 Females)

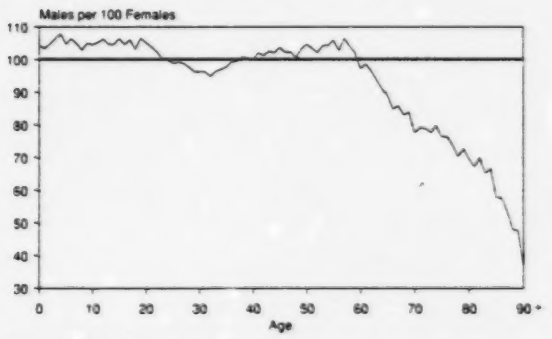
Year	Age 65+	Age 75+
1921	137.9	115.5
1931	138.2	122.4
1941	133.2	120.0
1951	124.8	116.0
1956	116.2	112.1
1961	103.9	106.9
1966	93.4	94.1
1971	87.2	78.4
1976	83.3	70.3
1981	79.3	68.8
1986	76.1	66.5

Source: Statistics Canada

The results of women's increasing life expectancy are shown in Figure 34. While there is rough parity between the numbers of men and women in British Columbia up to about age 60, thereafter, the numbers swing quite dramatically. There are twice as many women over the age of 85 as there are men. The increasing preponderance of women among the elderly and the fact that married women tend to be younger than their husbands have immediate social implications. Figure 35 shows the marital status of elderly people in British Columbia. In it we can see that older women are much more likely than are older men to be living alone. A majority of women over 65 and two-thirds of women over 75 are widowed, divorced or single. In sharp contrast, almost 80% of men over 65 and 70% of men over 75 are married.

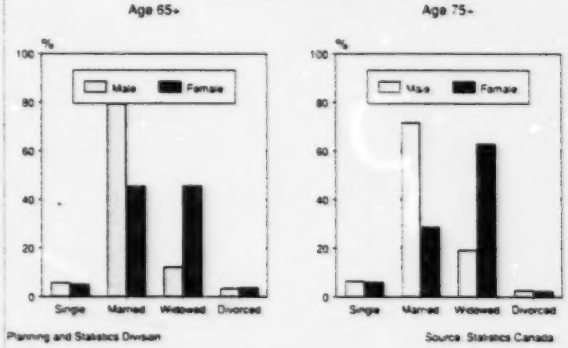
As we would expect, given the marital status of elderly men and women, there are distinct differences in their living arrangements. Figure 36 shows both the distribution and the actual numbers for the living situation of British Columbia's seniors. Whether we look at the men's figures in contrast with the women's or in isolation, the same point is made: men are very likely to be living in family households. Women are vastly more likely to be on their own.

Figure 34
British Columbia Sex ratios by Age-1989



Planning and Statistics Division
Sources: Statistics Canada

Figure 35
B.C. Seniors Population Marital Status - 1986



Planning and Statistics Division
Source: Statistics Canada

Figure 36
B.C. Seniors Population by Type of Dwelling by Living Arrangement — 1986 Census

	Age 65+			Age 75+		
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
Total Population	**151,200 (100)**	**198,800 (100)**	**350,000 (100)**	**53,600 (100)**	**80,600 (100)**	**134,200 (100)**
Population in Private Households	**142,395 (94.2)**	**180,290 (90.7)**	**322,685 (92.2)**	**47,560 (88.7)**	**65,285 (81.0)**	**112,845 (84.1)**
Husband & Wife/Lone Parent Families	111,680 (73.9)	88,555 (73.9)	200,235 (57.2)	33,930 (63.3)	20,675 (63.3)	54,605 (40.7)
Living with Relatives	4,995 (3.3)	17,335 (8.7)	22,350 (6.4)	2,565 (4.8)	9,430 (1.8)	11,995 (1.8)
Living with Non-relatives Only	2,805 (1.9)	3,800 (1.9)	6,605 (1.9)	1,015 (1.9)	1,425 (1.8)	2,440 (1.8)
Living Alone	22,820 (15.1)	70,460 (35.4)	93,280 (26.7)	10,045 (18.7)	33,750 (41.9)	43,795 (32.6)
Population in Collective Institutions	**7,525 (5.0)**	**17,170 (8.6)**	**24,695 (7.1)**	**5,700 (10.6)**	**14,860 (18.4)**	**20,560 (15.3)**
General Psychiatric & Physically Handicapped	660 (0.4)	1,400 (0.7)	2,060 (0.6)	425 (0.8)	1,115 (1.4)	1,540 (1.1)
Special Care Homes: Elderly & Chronically Ill	6,790 (4.5)	15,660 (7.9)	22,450 (6.4)	5,255 (9.8)	13,685 (17.0)	18,940 (14.1)

Source: Statistics Canada

Women are also very much more likely to be in institutional situations. In 1986, 8.6% of women over 65 and 18.4% of women over 75 lived in some form of institutional care facility. Looking only at special care homes for the elderly and chronically ill, in 1986 there were 22,450 elderly people, of whom 15,660 were women.

This change in survival and living patterns raises a number of social policy issues. First, have we the mechanisms to support the elderly who are living alone in increasing numbers? Secondly, have we the resources to cope with the demand placed on long term care and home support facilities by the increase in the numbers of elderly people?

These issues are matters of both policy and money. Along with survival and living arrangement differences, the economic position of the elderly also shows differences between men and women. As can be seen from Figure 37, seniors are increasingly unlikely to be in the work-force. While men's participation rate is 10.6%, women's is only 3.7%. It is not only the current participation rate that differs across the sexes; the age cohort of women who are now over 65 are much less likely to have had sustained employment than are men of their age or, in fact, than are younger women today. This means that their economic position differs dramatically from men's. They are less likely to have their own pensions from earlier employment and less likely to have had the income flow s earlier in life that would have allowed them to accumulate assets on their own. The result is sharply different income patterns for elderly men and women. Figure 38 shows the mean and the median incomes for older men and women in British Columbia in 1985. This makes clear the very significant disparities between the incomes of these two groups. Older women are likely to have significantly lower incomes than are older men. This gap is particularly wide among those between the ages of 65 and 69, where some of the men are likely still to be in the work force. Past 70, men's incomes drop, while women's stay essentially unchanged.

These patterns of income and residential differentials become particularly important in the light of the earlier trends we saw. With elderly women living longer, and becoming an increasingly dominant part of both the elderly and the whole population, the resources they have, and the ability of society to supply the social and physical supports they need, must become major policy issues. While we are fortunate in being able to foresee the trends that will shape the challenges of the future, the task of addressing those challenges remains.

Figure 37
Labour Force Participation Rate of Population age 65 and Over

Year	Male	Female
1971	19.0	6.6
1976	14.3	5.2
1981	13.1	4.9
1986	10.6	3.7

Source: Statistics Canada

Figure 38
1985 Income for Older Men and Women in B.C. ($)

	Age 65–69		Age 70+	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Average (mean) Income	21,017	11,452	16,200	11,653
Median Income	15,693	8,155	11,297	8,465

Source: Statistics Canada

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Frank Ip *is a demographic consultant to the Planning and Statistics Division.*

British Columbia Population Forecast 4/90

The following notes refer to the eleven tables summarizing the British Columbia population forecast.

- All figures prior to 1986 are final intercensal population estimates prepared by Statistics Canada. Figures for 1987 and 1988 are final postcensal population estimates. The 1989 populations reported are preliminary postcensal estimates.

- The population figures reported in Tables 1–3 and 5–7 have been rounded to the nearest thousand. Sex Ratios, percent distributions and growth rates were calculated with unrounded numbers.

- The reference date for the population figures given in Tables 1 and 3 through 11 is June 1 of the year stated.

- The components of population change given in Table 2 cover the period from June 1 to May 31 of the following year.

- The estimated sum of the components of population change given in Table 2 for the years prior to 1986 may not equal the difference in population derived from Table 1. This is due to the fact that after a census, Statistics Canada revises the intercensal population estimates in accordance with the census results. However, the components of population change are not revised.

- The Sex Ratios given in Tables 1 and 8 are defined as the number of males per 100 females.

- The Median Age referred to in Table 1 is defined as that age below which 50% of the population is younger. Similarly, the median age at death is defined as that age below which 50% of the deaths in any particular year occur.

- The TFR, or Total Fertility Rate, given in Table 1 is defined as the sum of the age-specific fertility rates for females aged between 15 and 49. In effect, the TFR is equal to the total number of children 1000 women would bear in their lifetime, or completed family size.

- Child Dependency referred to in Table 1 is defined as the population aged 0 to 14 divided by the population aged 15 to 64. Elderly Dependency is defined as the population aged 65 and over divided by the population aged 15 to 64. Total Dependency is simply the sum of the child and elderly dependency rates.

- Natural Increase referred to in Table 2 is the difference between births and deaths.

Table 1

British Columbia Population Forecast 4/90

-- Summary Statistics --

Year	Total Population (000')	Median Age	Sex Ratio	Median Age at Death	TFR	Child Dependency	Elderly Dependency	Total Dependency
1961	1,629.1	29.8	105.6	72.7	3,827	0.534	0.173	0.707
1962	1,660.0	29.6	103.5	72.9	3,740	0.535	0.172	0.707
1963	1,699.0	29.3	103.4	72.9	3,670	0.534	0.170	0.704
1964	1,745.0	29.0	103.0	73.7	3,433	0.526	0.167	0.693
1965	1,797.0	28.6	102.8	73.3	3,104	0.519	0.163	0.682
1966	1,873.7	28.3	102.5	73.8	2,778	0.512	0.159	0.672
1967	1,945.0	28.0	102.3	73.0	2,584	0.499	0.155	0.654
1968	2,003.0	27.9	102.0	73.2	2,447	0.486	0.152	0.638
1969	2,060.0	27.9	101.6	73.4	2,436	0.473	0.151	0.624
1970	2,128.0	27.8	101.5	72.5	2,380	0.460	0.150	0.610
1971	2,184.6	27.9	101.5	72.5	2,285	0.445	0.150	0.595
1972	2,241.4	28.1	101.2	72.8	2,045	0.430	0.149	0.579
1973	2,302.4	28.3	100.8	72.4	1,954	0.414	0.148	0.562
1974	2,375.7	28.4	100.5	72.0	1,845	0.397	0.147	0.544
1975	2,433.2	28.7	100.2	72.1	1,830	0.381	0.147	0.528
1976	2,466.6	29.1	99.9	72.6	1,759	0.365	0.149	0.514
1977	2,499.4	29.5	99.7	72.2	1,717	0.353	0.151	0.504
1978	2,542.3	29.9	99.5	72.5	1,697	0.340	0.153	0.493
1979	2,589.4	30.3	99.3	72.5	1,704	0.330	0.156	0.486
1980	2,666.0	30.6	99.2	72.8	1,683	0.322	0.159	0.481
1981	2,744.2	30.9	99.0	73.0	1,688	0.317	0.160	0.477
1982	2,787.7	31.3	98.8	73.5	1,738	0.314	0.163	0.477
1983	2,813.8	31.7	98.6	73.9	1,707	0.313	0.166	0.478
1984	2,847.7	32.1	98.5	74.1	1,742	0.310	0.168	0.478
1985	2,870.1	32.6	98.3	74.5	1,760	0.308	0.174	0.482
1986	2,889.0	33.1	98.2	75.0	1,725	0.304	0.180	0.484
1987	2,925.0	33.5	98.0	75.1	1,715	0.303	0.186	0.489
1988	2,980.2	33.9	97.9	75.6	1,702	0.303	0.189	0.492
1989	3,053.3	34.2	97.8	75.4	1,752	0.304	0.193	0.497
1990	3,130.4	34.5	97.7	76.0	1,745	0.303	0.196	0.499
1991	3,203.2	34.8	97.6	76.2	1,760	0.302	0.198	0.501
1992	3,267.9	35.1	97.5	76.5	1,771	0.301	0.201	0.502
1993	3,328.5	35.4	97.4	76.7	1,777	0.301	0.204	0.504
1994	3,390.0	35.7	97.2	76.9	1,779	0.299	0.206	0.506
1995	3,451.9	36.0	97.1	77.0	1,777	0.297	0.209	0.506
1996	3,514.4	36.4	97.0	77.2	1,775	0.295	0.211	0.507
1997	3,576.5	36.7	96.9	77.4	1,773	0.293	0.213	0.506
1998	3,637.6	37.0	96.8	77.7	1,771	0.290	0.215	0.506
1999	3,696.7	37.3	96.7	78.0	1,769	0.288	0.216	0.504
2000	3,755.1	37.6	96.6	78.3	1,768	0.285	0.218	0.502
2001	3,814.4	38.0	96.6	78.5	1,766	0.282	0.219	0.501
2002	3,875.4	38.3	96.5	78.8	1,765	0.279	0.220	0.500
2003	3,937.6	38.5	96.4	79.0	1,764	0.277	0.222	0.499
2004	3,999.9	38.8	96.4	79.2	1,763	0.274	0.223	0.497
2005	4,061.5	39.0	96.3	79.4	1,763	0.271	0.225	0.496
2006	4,122.2	39.2	96.3	79.5	1,762	0.268	0.227	0.496
2007	4,182.1	39.4	96.2	79.7	1,762	0.266	0.230	0.496
2008	4,241.1	39.6	96.2	79.8	1,761	0.264	0.233	0.497
2009	4,299.5	39.8	96.1	79.9	1,761	0.262	0.238	0.500
2010	4,357.1	40.0	96.1	80.1	1,760	0.261	0.242	0.502
2011	4,413.8	40.3	96.0	80.2	1,760	0.259	0.246	0.505
2012	4,469.9	40.5	96.0	80.3	1,760	0.259	0.254	0.513
2013	4,525.8	40.7	95.9	80.3	1,759	0.259	0.262	0.521
2014	4,581.3	40.8	95.8	80.4	1,758	0.259	0.269	0.528
2015	4,636.5	41.0	95.8	80.3	1,757	0.259	0.276	0.535
2016	4,691.3	41.2	95.7	80.3	1,756	0.259	0.284	0.543

Sources: Forecast -Planning and Statistics Division, Forecast 4/90,
Ministry of Finance and Corporate Relations,
Government of British Columbia.
Estimated-Statistics Canada

Note: Population figures are as of June 1. Date: April 1990.
Child Dependency = Pop(0-14)/Pop(15-64).
Elderly Dependency = Pop(65+)/Pop(15-64).
Total Dependency = the sum of the Child and Elderly Dependencies.
TFR = Sum of the age specific birth rates over
all ages of the child bearing period (15-49).
Sex Ratio = Number of males per 100 females.
Median age = the age at which half the population is younger and half is older.

Table 2

British Columbia Population Forecast 4/90

-- Components of Change ('000) --

Year	Migration							Vital Events				
	Interprovincial			International			Total Net	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Total Change	Percent Growth
	In	Out	Net	In	Out	Net						
1961-62	38.5	36.3	2.2	7.2	6.6	0.6	2.8	37.8	14.8	23.0	25.8	1.9
1962-63	44.2	35.9	8.3	8.0	7.1	0.9	9.2	37.6	14.7	23.0	32.1	2.3
1963-64	49.9	35.6	14.3	10.3	7.8	2.6	16.9	36.3	15.6	20.8	37.6	2.7
1964-65	57.0	37.7	19.2	13.9	8.7	5.3	24.5	34.3	15.5	18.8	43.3	3.0
1965-66	72.8	39.1	33.8	21.4	8.8	12.6	46.3	32.6	16.3	16.2	62.6	4.3
1966-67	77.2	47.4	29.7	26.1	7.3	18.8	48.6	32.3	15.8	16.5	65.1	3.8
1967-68	67.4	50.6	16.8	25.2	7.9	17.3	34.1	32.6	16.6	16.0	50.1	3.0
1968-69	64.2	44.0	20.2	21.7	7.4	14.3	34.6	34.3	17.2	17.0	51.6	2.8
1969-70	77.0	49.0	28.0	22.7	7.7	15.0	43.0	35.5	16.8	18.6	61.6	3.3
1970-71	71.1	51.0	20.1	20.7	7.9	12.8	33.0	36.3	17.5	18.8	51.8	2.7
1971-72	75.2	48.2	27.0	18.5	9.6	8.9	35.9	34.3	17.7	16.6	52.5	2.6
1972-73	77.8	50.5	27.3	21.9	9.0	12.9	40.2	34.5	18.0	16.5	56.8	2.7
1973-74	88.1	57.7	30.5	32.1	12.2	19.9	50.4	34.4	18.6	15.8	66.2	3.2
1974-75	77.7	65.9	11.8	34.1	11.5	22.6	34.4	36.0	19.4	16.6	51.1	2.4
1975-76	58.3	62.7	-4.4	25.2	9.5	15.7	11.3	36.1	19.0	17.1	28.4	1.4
1976-77	58.2	53.2	5.0	17.2	8.2	9.0	14.0	36.1	18.3	17.8	31.8	1.3
1977-78	63.4	45.8	17.6	14.6	7.8	6.8	24.4	36.5	18.7	17.8	42.2	1.7
1978-79	67.5	45.5	22.0	12.1	7.2	4.9	27.0	37.8	19.0	18.8	45.7	1.9
1979-80	80.7	40.5	40.2	21.1	5.5	15.6	55.7	38.6	19.0	19.6	75.3	3.0
1980-81	80.5	42.7	37.9	23.4	5.3	18.1	56.0	40.3	19.5	20.8	76.8	2.9
1981-82	58.0	49.3	8.7	22.2	6.4	15.8	24.5	42.5	20.1	22.4	46.9	1.6
1982-83	44.2	45.7	-1.5	16.0	7.1	8.8	7.3	41.9	20.1	21.8	29.1	0.9
1983-84	44.1	37.5	6.6	14.4	7.0	7.5	14.1	43.0	20.1	22.9	37.0	1.2
1984-85	40.1	42.1	-2.0	12.3	7.4	4.9	2.9	43.5	20.6	22.9	25.8	0.8
1985-86	43.6	48.1	-4.5	12.5	6.9	5.7	1.2	42.3	21.3	21.1	22.2	0.7
1986-87	52.5	44.9	7.6	15.2	7.6	7.6	15.2	41.8	21.0	20.8	36.0	1.2
1987-88	64.2	42.8	21.5	20.2	5.7	14.5	36.1	41.5	22.3	19.2	57.3	2.0
1988-89	83.1	48.3	34.7	22.7	5.1	17.6	51.3	43.1	22.2	20.9	72.1	2.4
1989-90	84.1	45.7	38.4	25.3	6.0	19.4	57.8	43.3	23.9	19.4	77.1	2.5
1990-91	78.1	44.9	33.2	26.2	6.4	19.8	53.0	44.3	24.5	19.8	72.7	2.3
1991-92	70.5	45.8	24.7	26.9	6.7	20.3	45.0	44.8	25.0	19.8	64.8	2.0
1992-93	66.2	46.4	19.8	28.2	6.8	21.4	41.1	45.0	25.6	19.4	60.6	1.8
1993-94	66.0	46.0	20.0	29.6	7.0	22.6	42.5	45.1	26.2	19.0	61.5	1.8
1994-95	66.1	45.6	20.5	30.3	7.3	22.9	43.4	45.2	26.8	18.5	61.9	1.8
1995-96	66.6	45.5	21.2	30.8	7.5	23.2	44.4	45.4	27.4	18.0	62.5	1.8
1996-97	66.5	45.2	21.3	31.0	7.8	23.2	44.5	45.5	27.9	17.6	62.1	1.7
1997-98	66.6	45.1	21.5	30.4	8.0	22.5	44.0	45.6	28.5	17.1	61.1	1.7
1998-99	67.2	45.6	21.6	29.2	8.2	21.0	42.6	45.6	29.1	16.5	59.1	1.6
1999-00	67.7	45.6	22.2	28.6	8.4	20.2	42.4	45.7	29.7	16.1	58.4	1.6
2000-01	68.2	44.3	23.9	28.6	8.6	20.0	43.9	45.9	30.5	15.4	59.3	1.6
2001-02	68.9	42.8	26.1	28.6	8.7	19.9	46.0	46.3	31.3	15.0	61.0	1.6
2002-03	69.6	41.8	27.8	28.6	8.7	19.9	47.7	46.7	32.2	14.5	62.2	1.6
2003-04	69.9	41.5	28.4	28.6	8.7	19.9	48.3	47.1	33.0	14.1	62.3	1.6
2004-05	69.6	41.6	27.9	28.6	8.7	19.9	47.8	47.5	33.8	13.7	61.5	1.5
2005-06	69.4	41.8	27.5	28.6	8.7	19.9	47.4	47.9	34.6	13.3	60.7	1.5
2006-07	69.3	42.4	26.9	28.6	8.7	19.9	46.8	48.4	35.4	13.1	59.9	1.4
2007-08	69.2	42.9	26.3	28.6	8.7	19.9	46.2	49.0	36.1	12.8	59.1	1.4
2008-09	69.2	43.3	25.9	28.6	8.7	19.9	45.8	49.5	36.9	12.6	58.4	1.4
2009-10	69.0	43.6	25.4	28.6	8.7	19.9	45.3	50.0	37.7	12.2	57.6	1.3
2010-11	68.8	43.9	24.9	28.6	8.7	19.9	44.8	50.4	38.5	11.9	56.6	1.3
2011-12	68.7	44.1	24.6	28.6	8.7	19.9	44.5	50.9	39.3	11.6	56.2	1.3
2012-13	68.6	44.1	24.6	28.6	8.7	19.9	44.5	51.4	40.0	11.4	55.9	1.2
2013-14	68.6	44.1	24.5	28.6	8.7	19.9	44.4	51.9	40.7	11.1	55.5	1.2
2014-15	68.5	44.1	24.4	28.6	8.7	19.9	44.3	52.3	41.4	10.8	55.2	1.2
2015-16	68.4	44.1	24.3	28.6	8.7	19.9	44.2	52.7	42.1	10.5	54.8	1.2

Sources: Forecast - Planning and Statistics Division, Forecast 4/90, Ministry of Finance and Coroprate Relations, Government of British Columbia. Date: April 1990.
Estimated- Statistics Canada.
Vital Statistics, Ministry of Health.

Note: All figures are from June 1 to May 31.

Table 3

British Columbia Population by Selected Age Groups Estimated (1961-89) and Forecast (1990-2016)

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Year	Age Group 0-14	5-12	5-17	18-24	15-24	19+	15-64	15+	25-44	45-64	65+	80+	Total
1961	509.2*	266.2	393.5	136.7	207.8	1,027.9	954.5	1,120.1	438.2	308.5	165.6	29.0	1,629.3
1962	520.4	271.6	408.0	141.5	218.2	1,040.7	972.3	1,139.8	436.4	317.7	167.5	31.1	1,660.2
1963	532.3	279.1	424.3	149.8	232.6	1,060.0	997.2	1,167.0	437.1	327.5	169.8	33.5	1,699.3
1964	542.5	286.3	439.7	161.3	250.0	1,087.6	1,030.8	1,202.7	443.1	337.7	171.9	35.5	1,745.2
1965	555.1	298.0	458.6	173.6	267.2	1,121.1	1,068.8	1,243.1	452.8	348.8	174.3	37.0	1,798.2
1966	574.0	315.3	483.8	189.7	288.2	1,170.9	1,121.2	1,300.0	470.4	362.6	178.8	38.4	1,874.0
1967	586.8	327.6	504.4	206.3	309.8	1,221.8	1,175.6	1,357.9	489.0	376.8	182.3	40.1	1,944.7
1968	594.1	336.4	521.4	220.6	328.8	1,266.4	1,222.6	1,408.9	502.9	390.9	186.3	41.6	2,003.0
1969	600.4	342.0	535.2	234.1	346.8	1,311.2	1,268.7	1,459.9	516.3	405.6	191.2	43.5	2,060.3
1970	608.1	346.3	548.5	249.8	367.7	1,364.5	1,322.2	1,520.3	533.4	421.1	198.1	45.6	2,128.4
1971	610.1	347.5	559.6	261.1	386.1	1,410.8	1,369.5	1,574.4	548.9	434.5	204.9	47.1	2,184.5
1972	610.7	344.0	563.0	270.5	399.5	1,461.2	1,419.8	1,630.9	573.1	447.2	211.1	48.1	2,241.6
1973	610.4	338.2	564.3	282.6	415.5	1,516.3	1,473.9	1,692.4	599.0	459.4	218.5	49.2	2,302.8
1974	611.1	335.1	568.0	298.6	435.3	1,582.8	1,538.1	1,764.3	628.8	474.0	226.2	50.0	2,375.4
1975	607.2	332.5	571.5	307.5	450.4	1,638.4	1,591.9	1,826.1	656.0	485.5	234.2	50.7	2,433.3
1976	595.0	325.2	568.3	312.8	459.4	1,678.7	1,629.7	1,871.8	675.7	494.6	242.1	51.5	2,466.8
1977	586.7	316.9	558.4	318.7	464.5	1,719.3	1,661.6	1,912.3	696.2	500.9	250.7	52.5	2,499.0
1978	579.2	311.2	548.2	327.5	472.4	1,769.4	1,702.6	1,963.5	721.6	508.6	260.9	53.5	2,542.7
1979	574.5	307.6	538.3	333.8	477.8	1,822.1	1,742.6	2,014.7	749.7	515.1	272.1	54.9	2,589.2
1980	580.3	311.5	538.3	341.3	485.3	1,893.3	1,799.5	2,085.5	790.0	524.2	286.0	56.5	2,665.8
1981	588.3	315.4	537.2	350.5	490.6	1,965.6	1,857.7	2,155.9	830.9	536.2	298.1	58.5	2,744.2
1982	593.3	313.5	526.9	352.7	483.4	2,014.4	1,887.2	2,194.5	860.1	543.7	307.3	60.0	2,787.8
1983	595.3	308.9	517.7	346.4	470.1	2,049.0	1,903.4	2,218.8	881.6	551.7	315.4	62.0	2,814.1
1984	597.4	306.1	515.7	338.3	461.6	2,085.0	1,926.0	2,250.5	904.4	560.0	324.5	64.3	2,847.9
1985	596.1	306.8	515.8	324.0	450.2	2,107.7	1,937.5	2,274.1	923.0	564.3	336.6	66.5	2,870.2
1986	592.1	308.1	516.1	310.0	439.3	2,127.4	1,946.9	2,296.9	937.4	570.2	350.0	68.9	2,889.0
1987	595.9	312.9	516.4	305.5	432.4	2,159.8	1,964.5	2,329.1	954.3	577.8	364.6	71.8	2,925.0
1988	605.5	319.6	520.2	304.0	427.7	2,207.2	1,997.0	2,374.9	977.8	591.5	377.9	74.9	2,980.4
1989	619.4	328.2	526.7	306.0	425.5	2,270.1	2,040.1	2,433.9	1,005.6	609.0	393.8	78.5	3,053.3
1990	632.6	336.1	537.2	309.0	429.7	2,335.3	2,088.8	2,497.8	1,032.3	626.8	409.0	82.7	3,130.4
1991	644.9	343.3	546.8	313.2	435.4	2,394.1	2,134.7	2,558.3	1,053.2	646.1	423.6	87.0	3,203.2
1992	655.4	349.1	556.7	315.8	440.6	2,446.7	2,175.2	2,612.6	1,060.6	674.0	437.4	91.7	3,267.9
1993	665.1	353.2	564.3	318.6	444.3	2,495.1	2,212.5	2,663.4	1,067.1	701.1	450.9	97.1	3,328.5
1994	673.8	358.2	573.0	319.6	447.2	2,545.5	2,251.7	2,716.1	1,076.9	727.5	464.5	102.9	3,390.0
1995	681.6	362.5	581.8	319.5	449.8	2,596.4	2,291.7	2,770.3	1,087.4	754.6	478.6	109.1	3,451.9
1996	689.1	367.4	591.5	318.8	452.4	2,648.1	2,332.3	2,825.2	1,098.9	781.0	493.0	114.3	3,514.4
1997	695.6	372.0	600.2	322.3	458.8	2,699.3	2,374.6	2,880.9	1,106.8	808.9	506.3	119.2	3,576.5
1998	701.7	376.2	607.8	326.8	465.5	2,751.0	2,416.1	2,935.9	1,112.5	838.2	519.8	123.7	3,637.6
1999	706.7	380.5	614.7	332.3	473.2	2,802.3	2,458.0	2,990.0	1,115.7	869.2	531.9	128.4	3,696.7
2000	711.4	383.9	620.5	337.2	479.6	2,853.4	2,499.5	3,043.7	1,119.4	900.6	544.1	135.8	3,755.1
2001	716.6	387.6	626.4	342.2	485.8	2,905.9	2,540.8	3,097.8	1,123.2	931.7	557.0	143.3	3,814.4
2002	721.6	390.2	632.1	347.8	493.0	2,959.5	2,584.1	3,153.8	1,127.6	963.5	569.7	150.7	3,875.4
2003	727.3	392.5	637.7	354.1	500.5	3,014.4	2,627.7	3,210.3	1,131.6	995.6	582.6	157.1	3,937.6
2004	731.9	394.2	643.5	359.1	508.2	3,069.3	2,671.9	3,268.0	1,136.8	1,027.0	596.1	163.7	3,999.9
2005	736.2	395.4	648.2	363.8	515.1	3,123.2	2,715.1	3,325.2	1,141.7	1,058.4	610.1	169.9	4,061.5
2006	740.0	396.6	653.0	367.7	522.0	3,177.2	2,756.1	3,382.2	1,146.7	1,087.4	626.1	175.9	4,122.2
2007	743.6	397.8	656.4	372.2	528.3	3,230.0	2,796.1	3,438.5	1,152.3	1,115.5	642.4	181.4	4,182.1
2008	747.4	399.2	659.5	376.8	534.2	3,283.3	2,832.4	3,493.7	1,156.5	1,141.6	661.3	186.7	4,241.1
2009	751.5	400.7	662.0	381.3	539.5	3,336.1	2,866.7	3,548.0	1,161.5	1,165.8	681.3	192.0	4,299.5
2010	755.8	402.4	664.3	385.8	544.4	3,388.6	2,900.6	3,601.3	1,167.9	1,188.3	700.7	197.4	4,357.1
2011	760.2	404.2	666.6	390.3	549.2	3,440.4	2,931.9	3,653.5	1,176.7	1,206.0	721.7	202.9	4,413.8
2012	765.0	406.6	669.3	393.8	553.0	3,491.4	2,954.0	3,704.9	1,187.5	1,213.6	750.9	207.6	4,469.9
2013	770.1	409.3	672.5	397.4	556.9	3,541.7	2,976.2	3,755.6	1,197.8	1,221.5	779.4	212.4	4,525.8
2014	775.8	412.4	676.0	399.5	559.1	3,591.3	2,998.7	3,805.5	1,207.6	1,231.9	806.8	216.3	4,581.3
2015	781.8	415.7	679.8	401.1	560.9	3,640.3	3,019.8	3,854.7	1,216.0	1,242.9	834.9	220.4	4,636.5
2016	787.9	419.0	684.0	402.1	562.1	3,688.6	3,040.9	3,903.3	1,224.2	1,254.6	862.4	225.2	4,691.3

Sources: Forecast - Planning and Statistics Division, Forecast 4/90, Ministry of Finance and Corporate Relations, Government of British Columbia. Date: April 1990.
Estimated- Statistics Canada.

Note: All figures are as of June 1.

* On June 1, 1961 there were 509,200 persons aged 0 to 14 in British Columbia.

Table 4

British Columbia Population Distribution by Selected Age Groups Estimated (1961-89) and Forecast (1990-2016)

(%)

Year	Age Group 0-14	5-12	5-17	18-24	15-24	19+	15-64	15+	25-44	45-64	65+	80+	Total
1961	31.3*	16.3	24.2	8.4	12.8	63.1	58.6	68.7	26.9	18.9	10.2	1.8	100.0
1962	31.3	16.4	24.6	8.5	13.1	62.7	58.6	68.7	26.3	19.1	10.1	1.9	100.0
1963	31.3	16.4	25.0	8.8	13.7	62.4	58.7	68.7	25.7	19.3	10.0	2.0	100.0
1964	31.1	16.4	25.2	9.2	14.3	62.3	59.1	68.9	25.4	19.4	9.8	2.0	100.0
1965	30.9	16.6	25.5	9.7	14.9	62.3	59.4	69.1	25.2	19.4	9.7	2.1	100.0
1966	30.6	16.8	25.8	10.1	15.4	62.5	59.8	69.4	25.1	19.3	9.5	2.0	100.0
1967	30.2	16.8	25.9	10.6	15.9	62.8	60.5	69.8	25.1	19.4	9.4	2.1	100.0
1968	29.7	16.8	26.0	11.0	16.4	63.2	61.0	70.3	25.1	19.5	9.3	2.1	100.0
1969	29.1	16.6	26.0	11.4	16.8	63.6	61.6	70.9	25.1	19.7	9.3	2.1	100.0
1970	28.6	16.3	25.8	11.7	17.3	64.1	62.1	71.4	25.1	19.8	9.3	2.1	100.0
1971	27.9	15.9	25.6	12.0	17.7	64.6	62.7	72.1	25.1	19.9	9.4	2.2	100.0
1972	27.2	15.3	25.1	12.1	17.8	65.2	63.3	72.8	25.6	20.0	9.4	2.1	100.0
1973	26.5	14.7	24.5	12.3	18.0	65.8	64.0	73.5	26.0	19.9	9.5	2.1	100.0
1974	25.7	14.1	23.9	12.6	18.3	66.6	64.8	74.3	26.5	20.0	9.5	2.1	100.0
1975	25.0	13.7	23.5	12.6	18.5	67.3	65.4	75.0	27.0	20.0	9.6	2.1	100.0
1976	24.1	13.2	23.0	12.7	18.6	68.1	66.1	75.9	27.4	20.1	9.8	2.1	100.0
1977	23.5	12.7	22.3	12.8	18.6	68.8	66.5	76.5	27.9	20.0	10.0	2.1	100.0
1978	22.8	12.2	21.6	12.9	18.6	69.6	67.0	77.2	28.4	20.0	10.3	2.1	100.0
1979	22.2	11.9	20.8	12.9	18.5	70.4	67.3	77.8	29.0	19.9	10.5	2.1	100.0
1980	21.8	11.7	20.2	12.8	18.2	71.0	67.5	78.2	29.6	19.7	10.7	2.1	100.0
1981	21.4	11.5	19.6	12.8	17.9	71.6	67.7	78.6	30.3	19.5	10.9	2.1	100.0
1982	21.3	11.2	18.9	12.7	17.3	72.3	67.7	78.7	30.9	19.5	11.0	2.2	100.0
1983	21.2	11.0	18.4	12.3	16.7	72.8	67.6	78.8	31.3	19.6	11.2	2.2	100.0
1984	21.0	10.7	18.1	11.9	16.2	73.2	67.6	79.0	31.8	19.7	11.4	2.3	100.0
1985	20.8	10.7	18.0	11.3	15.7	73.4	67.5	79.2	32.2	19.7	11.7	2.3	100.0
1986	20.5	10.7	17.9	10.7	15.2	73.6	67.4	79.5	32.4	19.7	12.1	2.4	100.0
1987	20.4	10.7	17.7	10.4	14.8	73.8	67.2	79.6	32.6	19.8	12.5	2.5	100.0
1988	20.3	10.7	17.5	10.2	14.4	74.1	67.0	79.7	32.8	19.8	12.7	2.5	100.0
1989	20.3	10.7	17.3	10.0	13.9	74.3	66.8	79.7	32.9	19.9	12.9	2.6	100.0
1990	20.2	10.7	17.2	9.9	13.7	74.6	66.7	79.8	33.0	20.0	13.1	2.6	100.0
1991	20.1	10.7	17.1	9.8	13.6	74.7	66.6	79.9	32.9	20.2	13.2	2.7	100.0
1992	20.1	10.7	17.0	9.7	13.5	74.9	66.6	79.9	32.5	20.6	13.4	2.8	100.0
1993	20.0	10.6	17.0	9.6	13.3	75.0	66.5	80.0	32.1	21.1	13.5	2.9	100.0
1994	19.9	10.6	16.9	9.4	13.2	75.1	66.4	80.1	31.8	21.5	13.7	3.0	100.0
1995	19.7	10.5	16.9	9.3	13.0	75.2	66.4	80.3	31.5	21.9	13.9	3.2	100.0
1996	19.6	10.5	16.8	9.1	12.9	75.4	66.4	80.4	31.3	22.2	14.0	3.3	100.0
1997	19.4	10.4	16.8	9.0	12.8	75.5	66.4	80.6	30.9	22.6	14.2	3.3	100.0
1998	19.3	10.3	16.7	9.0	12.8	75.6	66.4	80.7	30.6	23.0	14.3	3.4	100.0
1999	19.1	10.3	16.6	9.0	12.8	75.8	66.5	80.9	30.2	23.5	14.4	3.5	100.0
2000	18.9	10.2	16.5	9.0	12.8	76.0	66.6	81.1	29.8	24.0	14.5	3.6	100.0
2001	18.8	10.2	16.4	9.0	12.7	76.2	66.6	81.2	29.4	24.4	14.6	3.8	100.0
2002	18.6	10.1	16.3	9.0	12.7	76.4	66.7	81.4	29.1	24.9	14.7	3.9	100.0
2003	18.5	10.0	16.2	9.0	12.7	76.6	66.7	81.5	28.7	25.3	14.8	4.0	100.0
2004	18.3	9.9	16.1	9.0	12.7	76.7	66.8	81.7	28.4	25.7	14.9	4.1	100.0
2005	18.1	9.7	16.0	9.0	12.7	76.9	66.9	81.9	28.1	26.1	15.0	4.2	100.0
2006	18.0	9.6	15.8	8.9	12.7	77.1	66.9	82.0	27.8	26.4	15.2	4.3	100.0
2007	17.8	9.5	15.7	8.9	12.6	77.2	66.9	82.2	27.6	26.7	15.4	4.3	100.0
2008	17.6	9.4	15.5	8.9	12.6	77.4	66.8	82.4	27.3	26.9	15.6	4.4	100.0
2009	17.5	9.3	15.4	8.9	12.5	77.6	66.7	82.5	27.0	27.1	15.8	4.5	100.0
2010	17.3	9.2	15.2	8.9	12.5	77.8	66.6	82.7	26.8	27.3	16.1	4.5	100.0
2011	17.2	9.2	15.1	8.8	12.4	77.9	66.4	82.8	26.7	27.3	16.4	4.6	100.0
2012	17.1	9.1	15.0	8.8	12.4	78.1	66.1	82.9	26.6	27.1	16.8	4.6	100.0
2013	17.0	9.0	14.9	8.8	12.3	78.3	65.8	83.0	26.5	27.0	17.2	4.7	100.0
2014	16.9	9.0	14.8	8.7	12.2	78.4	65.5	83.1	26.4	26.9	17.6	4.7	100.0
2015	16.9	9.0	14.7	8.7	12.1	78.5	65.1	83.1	26.2	26.8	18.0	4.8	100.0
2016	16.8	8.9	14.6	8.6	12.0	78.6	64.8	83.2	26.1	26.7	18.4	4.8	100.0

Sources: Forecast - Planning and Statistics Division, Forecast 4/90, Ministry of Finance and Corporate Relations, Government of British Columbia. Date: April 1990.
Estimated- Statistics Canada.

Note: All figures are as of June 1.

* On June 1, 1961, 31.3 percent of the British Columbia population were aged 0 to 14.

Table 5

British Columbia Population by Age
Estimated (1976-89) and Forecast (1990-2016)

('000)

Year	Age Group 0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85-89	90+	Total
1976	173.3*	194.0	227.9	237.9	221.5	218.9	176.9	144.7	135.2	134.6	134.1	117.1	108.7	84.9	63.0	42.8	27.8	15.8	7.8	2,466.6
1977	174.1	192.5	220.0	239.5	224.9	219.8	190.5	150.6	135.5	135.3	133.0	122.5	110.3	88.7	65.4	44.3	28.1	16.2	8.2	2,499.4
1978	175.8	192.1	211.2	241.4	231.0	223.4	202.2	159.0	136.9	136.9	133.1	127.7	110.8	92.5	68.5	46.2	28.3	16.4	8.7	2,542.3
1979	180.2	189.1	205.4	241.8	236.0	229.1	211.9	168.4	140.3	137.4	133.6	133.1	110.9	97.6	71.4	48.4	29.2	16.4	9.1	2,589.4
1980	185.9	189.1	205.1	241.4	244.1	238.9	226.8	178.3	146.0	138.4	136.2	135.2	114.6	103.6	75.1	50.7	30.1	16.9	9.5	2,666.0
1981	191.2	189.0	208.1	239.3	251.3	249.1	240.6	187.8	153.4	139.9	139.5	136.6	120.2	108.0	78.4	53.2	31.4	17.3	9.8	2,744.2
1982	197.1	188.9	207.3	230.3	253.1	254.5	242.8	203.3	159.4	140.8	140.7	136.4	125.7	109.9	82.0	55.3	32.6	17.4	10.0	2,787.7
1983	201.2	188.4	205.6	218.6	251.5	255.9	244.4	214.3	166.8	142.0	141.8	137.1	130.7	109.9	85.7	57.9	34.1	17.6	10.2	2,813.8
1984	205.0	190.8	201.6	211.2	250.3	257.2	248.6	223.5	175.2	145.1	141.5	137.5	136.0	109.4	90.4	60.1	35.8	18.1	10.3	2,847.7
1985	206.5	192.5	197.0	208.0	242.2	256.8	250.6	233.7	181.8	148.5	140.7	138.5	136.6	112.4	95.1	62.8	37.5	18.5	10.6	2,870.1
1986	205.3	194.4	192.5	209.2	230.1	254.6	253.0	242.0	187.8	153.3	140.5	140.0	136.4	117.7	98.1	65.3	39.1	19.2	10.6	2,889.0
1987	206.4	197.7	191.7	209.6	223.8	253.4	256.2	242.3	202.5	158.7	141.4	141.2	136.3	123.4	100.6	68.7	41.0	20.1	10.8	2,925.0
1988	208.9	203.3	193.2	210.4	217.0	254.8	260.8	246.8	215.4	167.3	143.3	143.3	138.0	128.7	101.6	72.5	43.1	21.0	10.8	2,980.2
1989	212.2	209.2	198.2	208.3	217.1	257.3	266.3	254.6	227.4	177.1	147.3	144.4	139.9	135.2	102.7	77.5	45.5	22.4	10.7	3,053.3
1990	216.1	213.8	202.7	208.0	221.7	259.1	271.9	260.7	240.7	186.3	152.7	145.3	142.4	137.2	106.9	82.2	47.9	23.4	11.4	3,130.4
1991	220.4	217.5	207.1	207.1	228.3	257.9	276.1	267.6	251.6	194.6	159.5	146.7	145.3	138.5	112.7	85.3	50.3	24.8	11.9	3,203.2
1992	223.5	220.1	211.7	208.8	231.8	254.6	279.1	273.3	253.7	211.3	166.4	149.0	147.3	139.4	118.7	87.6	53.1	26.2	12.4	3,267.9
1993	226.6	222.1	216.4	210.3	234.0	250.1	281.8	277.6	257.6	224.4	175.7	151.5	149.6	141.1	124.0	88.7	56.3	27.7	13.1	3,328.5
1994	228.5	224.7	220.6	214.2	233.0	248.6	284.2	281.1	263.1	235.3	185.6	155.8	150.8	142.4	129.7	89.5	59.9	29.2	13.8	3,390.0
1995	230.1	227.4	224.0	217.9	231.9	250.5	283.7	285.1	268.1	247.8	194.3	161.0	151.5	144.7	131.4	93.3	63.6	30.9	14.6	3,451.9
1996	231.2	231.1	226.9	221.7	230.7	255.5	280.9	288.3	274.2	258.2	202.4	167.5	152.9	147.4	132.7	98.6	66.1	32.6	15.6	3,514.6
1997	231.9	234.2	229.5	226.2	232.7	258.7	277.2	291.1	279.9	260.2	219.1	174.5	155.1	149.5	133.7	103.9	68.1	34.6	16.5	3,576.5
1998	232.5	237.5	231.6	230.9	234.6	261.2	272.6	294.2	284.5	264.2	232.3	183.9	157.7	151.9	135.5	108.7	69.1	37.0	17.6	3,637.6
1999	232.9	239.5	234.4	234.8	238.4	260.3	270.5	296.7	288.2	269.9	243.4	193.9	162.0	153.0	136.9	113.7	70.1	39.6	18.7	3,696.7
2000	233.3	240.9	237.2	237.9	241.7	259.2	271.7	296.4	292.1	275.2	255.8	202.6	167.0	153.7	139.1	115.5	73.5	42.3	20.0	3,755.1
2001	233.8	241.9	240.9	240.6	245.2	257.8	276.3	293.5	295.6	281.4	266.2	210.8	173.4	155.1	141.8	116.8	77.9	44.1	21.4	3,814.4
2002	234.7	242.8	244.2	243.4	249.6	260.0	279.4	289.9	298.4	287.4	268.3	227.5	180.3	157.3	143.8	117.9	82.3	45.5	22.9	3,875.4
2003	235.9	243.6	247.8	245.9	254.6	262.3	282.0	285.3	301.9	292.4	272.7	240.8	189.7	159.8	146.1	119.6	86.2	46.4	24.6	3,937.6
2004	237.5	244.3	250.1	249.2	259.0	266.8	281.8	283.4	304.8	296.5	278.7	252.1	199.7	164.1	147.3	121.0	90.1	47.2	26.4	3,999.9
2005	239.3	245.0	251.9	252.6	262.4	270.6	281.4	284.7	305.0	300.8	284.5	264.7	208.4	169.0	148.1	123.1	91.7	49.8	28.4	4,061.5
2006	241.2	245.7	253.1	256.7	265.3	274.5	280.5	289.4	302.3	304.6	291.0	275.2	216.7	175.2	149.5	125.5	92.9	53.0	29.9	4,122.2
2007	243.2	246.5	253.9	260.2	268.1	278.7	282.6	292.4	298.6	307.5	297.2	277.4	233.3	182.0	151.6	127.4	93.9	56.2	31.3	4,182.1
2008	245.4	247.5	254.5	263.8	270.4	283.1	284.7	294.8	293.9	311.0	302.4	281.7	246.6	191.2	154.0	129.5	95.3	58.8	32.6	4,241.1
2009	247.7	248.8	255.0	265.8	273.7	286.9	288.6	294.3	291.6	313.8	306.4	287.8	257.7	200.8	158.0	130.5	96.5	61.5	34.0	4,299.5
2010	250.1	250.3	255.5	267.4	277.0	289.7	292.0	293.7	292.5	313.9	310.7	293.7	270.0	209.4	162.7	131.3	98.3	62.7	36.5	4,357.1
2011	252.5	251.9	255.9	268.2	281.0	292.0	295.4	292.4	296.8	311.0	314.5	300.2	280.3	217.5	168.6	132.7	100.3	63.6	39.0	4,413.8
2012	254.8	253.7	256.5	268.8	284.2	294.5	299.1	294.3	299.6	307.2	317.4	306.5	282.4	233.7	175.0	134.6	101.9	64.4	41.3	4,469.9
2013	257.2	255.6	257.3	269.3	287.7	296.6	303.2	296.2	301.9	302.3	320.8	311.7	286.8	246.4	183.7	136.8	103.6	65.4	43.3	4,525.8
2014	259.5	257.8	258.5	269.6	289.5	299.7	306.7	299.9	301.3	299.9	323.6	315.7	292.8	257.2	192.8	140.6	104.5	66.4	45.4	4,581.3
2015	261.8	260.1	259.9	270.0	290.9	302.9	309.3	303.2	300.6	300.7	323.7	320.0	298.6	268.9	200.8	144.8	105.3	67.7	47.4	4,636.5
2016	264.0	262.5	261.5	270.4	291.7	306.8	311.5	306.6	299.3	305.0	320.9	323.8	305.0	278.7	208.4	150.2	106.7	69.3	49.3	4,691.3

Sources: Forecast - Planning and Statistics Division, Forecast 4/90, Ministry of Finance and Corporate Relations, Government of British Columbia.
Estimated- Statistics Canada.

Note: All figures are as of June 1.

Date: April 1990.

* On June 1, 1976 there were 173,300 persons aged 0 to 4 in British Columbia.

Table 6

British Columbia Male Population by Age
Estimated (1976-89) and Forecast (1990-2016)

('000)

Year	Age Group 0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85-89	90+	Total
1976	88.6*	99.2	116.2	121.0	110.3	110.5	90.3	74.1	70.7	69.2	65.2	55.5	51.9	40.7	30.4	18.5	11.1	6.2	3.1	1,232.5
1977	89.1	98.4	112.3	121.7	111.9	110.5	97.1	77.1	70.3	70.3	65.3	58.2	52.4	42.3	31.3	19.5	11.0	6.2	3.1	1,248.0
1978	90.3	98.0	107.9	122.7	114.6	112.1	102.9	81.3	70.8	71.2	66.3	60.6	52.1	43.9	32.4	20.6	10.9	6.2	3.2	1,268.0
1979	92.5	96.6	105.0	123.2	117.0	114.7	107.6	86.1	72.3	71.9	67.0	63.4	51.7	46.0	33.4	21.7	11.1	6.0	3.3	1,290.4
1980	95.4	96.6	104.9	123.4	121.5	119.1	114.8	90.9	75.1	72.2	69.0	64.4	53.2	48.4	34.8	22.8	11.5	5.9	3.3	1,327.4
1981	98.1	96.7	106.6	122.3	124.8	123.8	121.5	95.8	78.5	72.9	71.2	65.5	55.6	50.3	36.0	24.0	12.2	6.0	3.3	1,365.0
1982	100.8	96.8	106.2	117.6	126.4	126.0	122.3	103.4	81.5	72.7	72.4	65.9	58.4	50.9	37.4	24.7	13.0	5.9	3.2	1,385.5
1983	103.1	96.6	105.3	111.6	126.2	126.2	122.6	108.9	85.1	73.1	72.9	67.2	60.7	50.5	38.9	25.7	13.8	5.8	3.2	1,397.3
1984	105.1	97.7	103.2	107.9	125.8	126.7	124.4	113.1	89.3	74.5	73.1	67.8	63.5	49.9	40.9	26.5	14.5	5.9	3.1	1,412.9
1985	106.1	98.7	100.7	106.5	121.8	126.4	124.8	117.9	92.4	76.0	72.6	69.1	64.0	51.2	42.8	27.4	15.3	6.2	3.1	1,422.9
1986	105.8	99.6	98.5	107.2	115.6	125.3	125.3	121.7	95.4	78.1	72.3	70.5	64.5	53.5	44.1	28.2	15.9	6.5	3.0	1,431.1
1987	106.3	101.2	98.2	107.5	112.1	125.2	126.2	121.6	102.5	80.7	72.3	71.6	65.1	56.2	45.0	29.5	16.7	6.9	3.0	1,447.8
1988	107.2	104.1	99.1	107.8	109.3	126.1	128.1	123.4	108.9	84.8	73.1	72.7	66.8	58.7	45.1	31.0	17.5	7.3	2.9	1,474.0
1989	108.8	107.0	101.6	106.8	109.8	127.5	130.6	126.9	114.6	89.6	74.9	73.7	68.3	62.2	45.3	33.0	18.4	7.9	2.9	1,509.8
1990	110.6	109.7	103.9	106.3	112.6	128.7	133.2	129.6	120.9	94.0	77.4	74.0	70.3	63.5	47.0	34.9	19.1	8.4	3.1	1,547.2
1991	112.6	111.9	106.0	105.9	115.9	128.3	135.5	132.4	126.1	98.2	80.3	74.5	72.3	64.7	49.5	36.1	19.8	8.9	3.3	1,582.3
1992	114.3	113.2	108.3	106.7	117.7	126.9	137.5	134.6	126.8	106.2	83.6	75.0	73.9	65.7	52.3	36.9	20.7	9.4	3.5	1,613.2
1993	116.0	113.9	110.9	107.5	118.5	124.9	139.1	136.3	128.3	112.6	87.9	76.0	75.1	67.4	54.8	37.1	22.0	9.9	3.7	1,642.0
1994	117.1	115.2	113.0	109.4	117.8	124.6	140.6	137.8	130.7	117.5	92.7	77.9	75.9	68.6	57.7	37.1	23.3	10.4	3.9	1,671.2
1995	117.9	116.4	115.0	111.3	116.8	125.9	140.7	139.7	132.7	123.3	96.8	80.2	76.2	70.4	58.8	38.7	24.7	10.9	4.2	1,700.7
1996	118.4	118.1	116.8	113.2	116.2	128.4	139.6	141.5	135.1	128.2	100.8	82.9	76.6	72.3	60.0	41.0	25.6	11.4	4.5	1,730.4
1997	118.8	119.7	118.1	115.4	117.1	130.0	138.0	143.3	137.3	128.8	108.8	86.2	77.2	73.8	61.0	43.4	26.2	12.0	4.8	1,760.0
1998	119.1	121.6	118.9	117.9	118.1	131.0	136.0	145.2	139.2	130.5	115.2	90.6	78.3	75.1	62.7	45.4	26.5	12.8	5.1	1,789.2
1999	119.3	122.7	120.2	119.9	119.9	130.4	135.4	146.7	140.9	132.9	120.2	95.3	80.1	75.9	63.9	47.9	26.6	13.6	5.4	1,817.4
2000	119.5	123.4	121.4	121.8	121.6	129.4	136.4	147.0	142.7	135.1	126.0	99.4	82.3	76.2	65.6	49.0	28.0	14.6	5.8	1,845.3
2001	119.8	123.9	123.2	123.4	123.4	128.7	138.7	145.8	144.6	137.6	130.8	103.5	85.1	76.7	67.4	50.1	29.7	15.2	6.1	1,873.7
2002	120.2	124.4	125.0	124.8	125.5	129.7	140.3	144.3	146.5	140.0	131.6	111.5	88.3	77.3	68.9	51.1	31.5	15.6	6.5	1,903.0
2003	120.9	124.8	127.0	125.8	128.2	130.9	141.5	142.4	148.5	142.2	133.3	117.9	92.7	78.3	70.1	52.5	33.1	15.8	7.0	1,933.0
2004	121.7	125.2	128.2	127.4	130.4	133.1	141.2	141.9	150.4	144.0	136.0	123.0	97.5	80.2	70.9	53.6	34.9	15.9	7.5	1,963.0
2005	122.6	125.5	129.2	128.9	132.4	135.1	140.6	143.0	150.9	146.1	138.4	128.8	101.6	82.4	71.3	55.1	35.7	16.8	8.1	1,992.7
2006	123.6	125.9	129.8	130.9	134.1	137.0	140.1	145.4	149.9	148.2	141.1	133.7	105.7	85.0	71.8	56.7	36.6	17.9	8.4	2,021.9
2007	124.6	126.3	130.2	132.8	135.5	139.1	141.1	147.0	148.4	150.1	143.7	134.5	113.7	88.2	72.4	58.0	37.4	19.1	8.8	2,050.7
2008	125.7	126.8	130.5	134.8	136.4	141.4	142.1	148.1	146.4	152.1	145.9	136.3	120.0	92.5	73.4	59.0	38.4	20.0	9.1	2,079.1
2009	126.9	127.5	130.8	135.9	138.0	143.4	144.1	147.6	145.7	153.9	147.8	139.0	125.0	97.1	75.1	59.7	39.3	21.1	9.3	2,107.1
2010	128.1	128.2	131.0	136.7	139.5	145.0	145.8	146.9	146.6	154.4	149.9	141.5	130.8	101.1	77.2	60.0	40.4	21.6	10.0	2,134.8
2011	129.3	129.1	131.2	137.1	141.4	146.4	147.4	146.2	148.8	153.3	152.0	144.2	135.5	105.1	79.7	60.5	41.7	22.2	10.7	2,162.0
2012	130.6	130.0	131.5	137.4	143.2	147.6	149.2	147.0	150.3	151.8	153.8	146.8	136.4	112.8	82.6	61.1	42.6	22.7	11.4	2,188.8
2013	131.8	131.0	132.0	137.7	145.1	148.3	151.4	148.0	151.3	149.7	155.8	149.1	138.2	118.9	86.6	62.0	43.4	23.4	11.9	2,215.5
2014	132.9	132.1	132.6	137.9	146.1	149.9	153.1	149.8	150.8	149.0	157.6	151.0	140.8	123.7	90.9	63.5	43.9	23.9	12.5	2,242.0
2015	134.1	133.3	133.3	138.1	146.8	151.3	154.7	151.5	150.1	149.9	158.1	153.0	143.3	129.1	94.6	65.3	44.2	24.7	13.1	2,268.3
2016	135.3	134.5	134.1	138.3	147.3	153.2	156.0	153.1	149.4	152.1	157.0	155.1	146.0	133.6	98.3	67.5	44.6	25.5	13.6	2,294.3

Sources: Forecast - Planning and Statistics Division, Forecast 4/90, Ministry of Finance and Corporate Relations, Government of British Columbia.
Estimated- Statistics Canada.

Note: All figures are as of June 1.

Date: April 1990.

* On June 1, 1976 there were 88,600 males aged 0 to 4 in British Columbia.

Table 7

British Columbia Female Population by Age
Estimated (1976-89) and Forecast (1990-2016)

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Year	Age Group 0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85-89	90+	Total
1976	84.6*	94.8	111.7	116.9	111.2	108.4	86.6	70.6	64.5	65.4	68.9	61.6	56.8	44.2	32.6	24.3	16.6	9.6	4.8	1,234.1
1977	84.7	93.8	107.6	117.5	113.2	109.3	93.5	73.5	65.2	65.1	68.0	64.5	58.2	46.7	34.1	24.8	17.1	10.0	5.1	1,251.8
1978	85.3	93.6	103.1	118.3	116.2	111.7	99.4	77.8	66.0	65.8	67.2	67.3	58.9	49.0	36.1	25.6	17.5	10.3	5.5	1,274.3
1979	87.5	92.1	100.1	118.4	118.5	115.1	104.6	82.5	67.9	65.6	66.8	70.0	59.3	51.9	37.8	26.6	18.0	10.4	5.8	1,299.1
1980	90.4	92.2	100.0	118.3	122.7	120.4	112.1	87.5	70.9	66.2	67.3	71.0	61.4	55.2	40.1	27.8	18.4	10.9	6.1	1,338.7
1981	93.1	92.3	101.5	117.0	126.5	125.3	119.2	92.0	74.8	67.1	68.4	71.1	64.6	57.7	42.5	29.2	19.2	11.3	6.5	1,379.2
1982	96.2	92.1	101.1	112.7	126.7	128.5	120.5	99.9	77.9	68.1	68.4	70.5	67.3	59.1	44.6	30.6	19.6	11.6	6.8	1,402.2
1983	98.1	91.7	100.3	107.0	125.4	129.7	121.8	105.4	81.7	68.9	68.9	70.0	70.0	59.4	46.8	32.2	20.3	11.8	7.0	1,416.5
1984	100.0	93.0	98.4	103.3	124.5	130.5	124.2	110.4	85.9	70.6	68.4	69.6	72.5	59.5	49.6	33.7	21.3	12.1	7.2	1,434.7
1985	100.4	93.8	96.3	101.5	120.4	130.4	125.8	115.9	89.4	72.5	68.0	69.3	72.6	61.2	52.3	35.3	22.2	12.3	7.5	1,447.2
1986	99.5	94.8	94.0	102.1	114.6	129.2	127.7	120.3	92.4	75.2	68.1	69.5	71.9	64.2	54.0	37.1	23.2	12.7	7.6	1,458.0
1987	100.2	96.5	93.5	102.1	110.8	128.2	129.9	120.7	100.0	78.1	69.1	69.6	71.2	67.2	55.6	39.3	24.3	13.2	7.8	1,477.2
1988	101.7	99.2	94.1	102.6	107.8	128.7	132.7	123.5	106.4	82.5	70.1	70.6	71.1	70.0	56.5	41.5	25.6	13.7	7.8	1,506.2
1989	103.4	102.1	96.5	101.5	107.4	129.8	135.7	127.6	112.8	87.5	72.4	70.7	71.6	73.0	57.4	44.5	27.1	14.5	7.9	1,543.5
1990	105.5	104.1	98.8	101.7	109.2	130.4	138.7	131.1	119.8	92.3	75.3	71.3	72.1	73.8	59.9	47.3	28.7	15.1	8.3	1,583.3
1991	107.7	105.6	101.0	101.2	112.5	129.6	140.6	135.1	125.5	96.4	79.2	72.3	73.0	73.9	63.2	49.2	30.4	15.9	8.7	1,620.9
1992	109.2	106.9	103.4	102.0	114.2	127.7	141.6	138.7	126.9	105.0	82.8	74.0	73.5	73.7	66.3	50.7	32.3	16.8	9.0	1,654.7
1993	110.6	108.2	105.6	102.7	115.5	125.1	142.7	141.3	129.3	111.8	87.7	75.4	74.6	73.7	69.3	51.6	34.3	17.8	9.4	1,686.5
1994	111.5	109.5	107.6	104.8	115.2	124.0	143.6	143.3	132.4	117.8	92.9	77.9	74.8	73.8	71.9	52.4	36.6	18.8	9.9	1,718.8
1995	112.2	111.1	109.0	106.5	115.1	124.6	143.0	145.3	135.4	124.4	97.5	80.8	75.3	74.3	72.6	54.6	38.9	20.0	10.4	1,751.2
1996	112.8	113.0	110.1	108.5	114.5	127.1	141.3	146.8	139.1	130.0	101.6	84.6	76.3	75.1	72.7	57.6	40.5	21.2	11.1	1,783.9
1997	113.1	114.5	111.4	110.8	115.6	128.7	139.2	147.8	142.5	131.3	110.3	88.3	78.0	75.6	72.7	60.6	41.8	22.7	11.7	1,816.5
1998	113.4	115.9	112.8	113.0	116.5	130.1	136.6	149.0	145.3	133.8	117.1	93.3	79.4	76.8	72.8	63.3	42.7	24.2	12.5	1,848.4
1999	113.6	116.8	114.1	114.9	118.5	129.9	135.1	150.0	147.3	137.0	123.2	98.5	81.9	77.0	73.0	65.8	43.4	25.9	13.3	1,879.3
2000	113.8	117.5	115.8	116.2	120.0	129.8	135.3	149.4	149.4	140.1	129.8	103.1	84.7	77.5	73.5	66.5	45.5	27.7	14.2	1,909.8
2001	114.0	118.0	117.7	117.2	121.9	129.1	137.6	147.7	150.9	143.8	135.4	107.3	88.4	78.4	74.3	66.8	48.2	28.9	15.2	1,940.7
2002	114.5	118.4	119.2	118.6	124.1	130.2	139.0	145.5	151.9	147.4	136.7	116.0	92.0	80.0	74.9	66.8	50.8	29.9	16.3	1,972.3
2003	115.1	118.8	120.8	120.1	126.4	131.4	140.5	142.9	153.3	150.2	139.3	122.9	97.0	81.4	76.0	67.1	53.1	30.6	17.6	2,004.6
2004	115.8	119.1	121.8	121.8	128.5	133.7	140.6	141.5	154.5	152.4	142.7	129.1	102.2	83.9	76.3	67.4	55.2	31.3	18.9	2,036.9
2005	116.7	119.5	122.7	123.7	130.0	135.5	140.8	141.7	154.1	154.7	146.0	135.8	106.8	86.6	76.8	68.0	56.0	33.0	20.3	2,068.8
2006	117.6	119.8	123.3	125.8	131.1	137.5	140.3	144.0	152.5	156.4	149.8	141.4	111.0	90.2	77.7	68.8	56.4	35.1	21.5	2,100.3
2007	118.6	120.2	123.7	127.4	132.6	139.6	141.5	145.4	150.3	157.4	153.5	142.8	119.7	93.8	79.2	69.4	56.5	37.1	22.5	2,131.4
2008	119.7	120.7	124.0	129.0	134.0	141.7	142.5	146.8	147.5	158.8	156.4	145.4	126.6	98.7	80.6	70.4	56.9	38.8	23.5	2,162.1
2009	120.8	121.3	124.2	129.9	135.7	143.6	144.6	146.7	145.9	159.9	158.6	148.8	132.7	103.7	82.9	70.8	57.2	40.4	24.6	2,192.4
2010	121.9	122.0	124.5	130.7	137.5	144.7	146.2	146.8	145.9	159.5	160.8	152.2	139.3	108.2	85.5	71.3	57.8	41.0	26.4	2,222.3
2011	123.1	122.8	124.7	131.1	139.5	145.6	148.0	146.2	148.0	157.7	162.6	156.0	144.7	112.4	88.9	72.2	58.6	41.4	28.2	2,251.8
2012	124.3	123.7	125.0	131.4	141.0	146.9	149.8	147.3	149.3	155.4	163.6	159.7	146.1	120.9	92.4	73.5	59.2	41.7	29.9	2,281.1
2013	125.4	124.7	125.4	131.6	142.6	148.3	151.8	148.2	150.6	152.6	164.9	162.6	148.6	127.5	97.1	74.9	60.2	42.0	31.4	2,310.2
2014	126.5	125.7	125.9	131.8	143.4	149.8	153.5	150.2	150.5	150.9	166.0	164.8	152.0	133.5	101.9	77.0	60.6	42.5	32.9	2,339.3
2015	127.6	126.8	126.6	131.9	144.1	151.6	154.7	151.7	150.5	150.8	165.6	166.9	155.3	139.8	106.2	79.5	61.1	43.1	34.3	2,368.2
2016	128.7	128.0	127.4	132.1	144.5	153.6	155.5	153.5	149.9	152.9	163.8	168.6	159.0	145.0	110.2	82.7	62.0	43.8	35.6	2,397.0

Sources: Forecast - Planning and Statistics Division, Forecast 4/90, Ministry of Finance and Corporate Relations, Government of British Columbia.
Estimated- Statistics Canada.

Note: All figures are as of June 1.

Date: April 1990.

* On June 1, 1976 there were 84,600 females aged 0 to 4 in British Columbia.

Table 8

British Columbia Population Sex Ratios
Estimated (1976-89) and Forecast (1990-2016)

Year	Age Group 0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85-89	90+	Total
1976	104.7*	104.6	104.0	103.5	99.2	101.9	104.3	105.0	109.6	105.8	94.6	90.1	91.4	92.1	93.3	76.1	66.9	64.6	64.6	99.9
1977	105.2	104.9	104.4	103.6	98.9	101.1	103.9	104.9	107.8	108.0	96.0	90.2	90.0	90.6	91.8	78.6	64.3	62.0	60.8	99.7
1978	105.9	104.7	104.7	103.7	98.6	100.4	103.5	104.5	107.3	108.2	98.7	90.0	88.5	89.6	89.8	80.5	62.3	60.2	58.2	99.5
1979	105.7	104.9	104.9	104.1	98.7	99.7	102.9	104.4	106.5	109.6	100.3	90.6	87.2	88.6	88.4	81.6	61.7	57.7	56.9	99.3
1980	105.5	104.8	104.9	104.3	99.0	98.9	102.4	103.9	105.9	109.1	102.5	90.7	86.6	87.7	86.8	82.0	62.5	54.1	54.1	99.2
1981	105.3	104.7	105.0	104.5	98.7	98.8	101.9	104.1	104.9	108.7	104.1	92.1	86.2	87.3	84.6	82.3	63.8	53.1	50.1	99.0
1982	104.8	105.1	105.0	104.3	99.8	98.1	101.5	103.5	104.6	106.8	105.8	93.5	86.8	86.1	83.9	80.7	66.3	50.9	47.1	98.8
1983	105.1	105.3	105.0	104.3	100.6	97.3	100.7	103.3	104.2	106.1	105.8	96.0	86.7	85.0	83.1	79.8	68.0	49.2	45.7	98.6
1984	105.1	105.1	104.9	104.5	101.0	97.1	100.2	102.4	104.0	105.5	106.9	97.4	87.6	83.9	82.5	78.6	68.1	48.8	43.1	98.5
1985	105.7	105.2	104.6	104.9	101.2	96.9	99.2	101.7	103.4	104.8	106.8	99.7	88.2	83.7	81.8	77.6	68.9	50.4	41.3	98.3
1986	106.3	105.1	104.8	105.0	100.9	97.0	98.1	101.2	103.2	103.9	106.2	101.4	89.7	83.3	81.7	76.0	68.5	51.2	39.5	98.2
1987	106.1	104.9	105.0	105.3	101.2	97.7	97.2	100.7	102.5	103.3	104.6	102.9	91.4	83.6	80.9	75.1	68.7	52.3	38.5	98.0
1988	105.4	104.9	105.3	105.1	101.4	98.0	96.5	99.9	102.3	102.8	104.3	103.0	94.0	83.9	79.8	74.7	68.4	53.3	37.2	97.9
1989	105.2	104.8	105.3	105.2	102.2	98.2	96.2	99.5	101.6	102.4	103.5	104.2	95.4	85.2	78.9	74.2	67.9	54.5	36.7	97.8
1990	104.8	105.4	105.2	104.6	103.1	98.7	96.1	98.9	100.9	101.8	102.8	103.9	97.4	86.1	78.4	73.8	66.6	55.4	37.4	97.7
1991	104.5	106.0	104.9	104.7	103.0	99.1	96.4	98.0	100.4	101.8	101.4	103.0	99.1	87.6	78.4	73.4	65.2	55.9	37.7	97.6
1992	104.6	105.9	104.7	104.6	103.0	99.4	97.1	97.1	99.9	101.1	100.9	101.4	100.5	89.2	78.9	72.7	64.1	56.4	38.4	97.5
1993	104.9	105.3	105.0	104.7	102.6	99.8	97.5	96.5	99.2	100.7	100.2	100.8	100.7	91.5	79.0	71.9	64.1	55.5	39.2	97.4
1994	105.0	105.2	105.0	104.4	102.2	100.5	97.9	96.2	98.7	99.7	99.7	100.0	101.5	92.8	80.3	70.9	63.6	55.1	39.4	97.2
1995	105.0	104.7	105.5	104.5	101.5	101.1	98.4	96.1	98.0	99.1	99.2	99.2	101.1	94.7	81.0	70.9	63.5	54.4	40.6	97.1
1996	105.0	104.5	106.1	104.3	101.4	101.0	98.8	96.4	97.2	98.6	99.2	98.0	100.4	96.3	82.5	71.1	63.2	53.4	40.9	97.0
1997	105.0	104.6	106.0	104.1	101.3	101.0	99.2	97.0	96.3	98.1	98.7	97.6	99.0	97.6	84.0	71.6	62.7	52.8	41.3	96.9
1998	105.0	104.9	105.4	104.3	101.3	100.7	99.6	97.4	95.9	97.5	98.3	97.1	98.5	97.8	86.1	71.8	62.1	52.9	41.0	96.8
1999	105.0	105.0	105.3	104.4	101.2	100.4	100.2	97.8	95.6	97.0	97.5	96.8	97.8	98.6	87.4	72.9	61.3	52.6	40.8	96.7
2000	105.1	105.0	104.9	104.8	101.3	99.7	100.8	98.4	95.6	96.5	97.0	96.4	97.2	98.3	89.2	73.6	61.5	52.7	40.8	96.6
2001	105.1	105.1	104.7	105.3	101.2	99.7	100.8	98.7	95.8	95.7	96.6	96.5	96.3	97.7	90.7	75.0	61.7	52.4	40.2	96.6
2002	105.1	105.1	104.8	105.2	101.2	99.6	100.9	99.2	96.4	95.0	96.2	96.2	96.0	96.6	92.0	76.4	62.2	52.0	40.0	96.5
2003	105.1	105.1	105.1	104.7	101.4	99.6	100.7	99.7	96.9	94.6	95.7	96.0	95.6	96.1	92.3	78.3	62.3	51.5	40.0	96.4
2004	105.1	105.1	105.3	104.6	101.5	99.6	100.4	100.3	97.3	94.5	95.3	95.2	95.4	95.6	92.9	79.5	63.1	50.8	39.8	96.4
2005	105.1	105.1	105.3	104.3	101.9	99.7	99.9	100.9	97.9	94.5	94.8	94.8	95.1	95.1	92.8	81.0	63.7	51.0	39.8	96.3
2006	105.1	105.1	105.3	104.1	102.3	99.6	99.8	101.0	98.3	94.7	94.2	94.5	95.2	94.3	92.3	82.4	64.9	51.1	39.4	96.3
2007	105.1	105.1	105.3	104.2	102.2	99.6	99.7	101.1	98.7	95.3	93.6	94.2	95.0	94.1	91.3	83.6	66.1	51.5	38.9	96.2
2008	105.1	105.1	105.3	104.5	101.8	99.8	99.7	100.9	99.2	95.8	93.3	93.7	94.8	93.8	91.0	83.8	67.6	51.5	38.5	96.2
2009	105.1	105.1	105.3	104.6	101.8	99.9	99.6	100.6	99.9	96.3	93.2	93.4	94.2	93.6	90.6	84.4	68.6	52.2	37.9	96.1
2010	105.1	105.1	105.3	104.6	101.5	100.2	99.7	100.1	100.5	96.8	93.2	93.0	93.9	93.4	90.2	84.2	69.9	52.7	38.1	96.1
2011	105.1	105.1	105.3	104.6	101.4	100.5	99.6	100.0	100.6	97.2	93.5	92.5	93.6	93.5	89.6	83.9	71.1	53.6	38.0	96.0
2012	105.1	105.1	105.3	104.6	101.5	100.4	99.6	99.9	100.7	97.6	94.0	92.0	93.3	93.3	89.5	83.0	72.0	54.5	38.1	96.0
2013	105.1	105.1	105.3	104.6	101.8	100.0	99.7	99.8	100.5	98.1	94.5	91.7	92.9	93.2	89.3	82.8	72.1	55.7	37.9	95.9
2014	105.1	105.1	105.3	104.6	101.9	100.0	99.7	99.8	100.2	98.8	94.9	91.6	92.7	92.7	89.2	82.5	72.5	56.4	38.0	95.8
2015	105.1	105.1	105.3	104.6	101.9	99.8	100.0	99.8	99.7	99.4	95.5	91.7	92.3	92.4	89.0	82.1	72.3	57.4	38.1	95.8
2016	105.1	105.1	105.3	104.6	101.9	99.7	100.3	99.7	99.7	99.4	95.9	92.0	91.9	92.1	89.2	81.6	72.0	58.2	38.3	95.7

Sources: Forecast - Planning and Statistics Division, Forecast 4/90, Ministry of Finance and Corporate Relations, Government of British Columbia.
Estimated- Statistics Canada.

Note: All figures are as of June 1.

Date: April 1990.

* On June 1, 1976 there were 104.7 males for every 100 females aged 0 to 4 in British Columbia.

Table 9

British Columbia Population Distribution by Age
Estimated (1976-89) and Forecast (1990-2016)

Year	Age Group 0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85-89	90+	Total
1976	7.0*	7.9	9.2	9.6	9.0	8.9	7.2	5.9	5.5	5.5	5.4	4.7	4.4	3.4	2.6	1.7	1.1	0.6	0.3	100.0
1977	7.0	7.7	8.8	9.6	9.0	8.8	7.6	6.0	5.4	5.4	5.3	4.9	4.4	3.5	2.6	1.8	1.1	0.6	0.3	100.0
1978	6.9	7.6	8.3	9.5	9.1	8.8	8.0	6.3	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.0	4.4	3.6	2.7	1.8	1.1	0.6	0.3	100.0
1979	7.0	7.3	7.9	9.3	9.1	8.8	8.2	6.5	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.1	4.3	3.8	2.8	1.9	1.1	0.6	0.4	100.0
1980	7.0	7.1	7.7	9.1	9.2	9.0	8.5	6.7	5.5	5.2	5.1	5.1	4.3	3.9	2.8	1.9	1.1	0.6	0.4	100.0
1981	7.0	6.9	7.6	8.7	9.2	9.1	8.8	6.8	5.6	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.4	3.9	2.9	1.9	1.1	0.6	0.4	100.0
1982	7.1	6.8	7.4	8.3	9.1	9.1	8.7	7.3	5.7	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.5	3.9	2.9	2.0	1.2	0.6	0.4	100.0
1983	7.2	6.7	7.3	7.8	8.9	9.1	8.7	7.6	5.9	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.6	3.9	3.0	2.1	1.2	0.6	0.4	100.0
1984	7.2	6.7	7.1	7.4	8.8	9.0	8.7	7.8	6.2	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.8	3.8	3.2	2.1	1.3	0.6	0.4	100.0
1985	7.2	6.7	6.9	7.2	8.4	8.9	8.7	8.1	6.3	5.2	4.9	4.8	4.8	3.9	3.3	2.2	1.3	0.6	0.4	100.0
1986	7.1	6.7	6.7	7.2	8.0	8.8	8.8	8.4	6.5	5.3	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.1	3.4	2.3	1.4	0.7	0.4	100.0
1987	7.1	6.8	6.6	7.2	7.6	8.7	8.8	8.3	6.9	5.4	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.2	3.4	2.3	1.4	0.7	0.4	100.0
1988	7.0	6.8	6.5	7.1	7.3	8.5	8.8	8.3	7.2	5.6	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.3	3.4	2.4	1.4	0.7	0.4	100.0
1989	6.9	6.9	6.5	6.8	7.1	8.4	8.7	8.3	7.4	5.8	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.4	3.4	2.5	1.5	0.7	0.4	100.0
1990	6.9	6.8	6.5	6.6	7.1	8.3	8.7	8.3	7.7	6.0	4.9	4.6	4.5	4.4	3.4	2.6	1.5	0.7	0.4	100.0
1991	6.9	6.8	6.5	6.5	7.1	8.1	8.6	8.4	7.9	6.1	5.0	4.6	4.5	4.3	3.5	2.7	1.6	0.8	0.4	100.0
1992	6.8	6.7	6.5	6.4	7.1	7.8	8.5	8.4	7.8	6.5	5.1	4.6	4.5	4.3	3.6	2.7	1.6	0.8	0.4	100.0
1993	6.8	6.7	6.5	6.3	7.0	7.5	8.5	8.3	7.7	6.7	5.3	4.6	4.5	4.2	3.7	2.7	1.7	0.8	0.4	100.0
1994	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.3	6.9	7.3	8.4	8.3	7.8	6.9	5.5	4.6	4.4	4.2	3.8	2.6	1.8	0.9	0.4	100.0
1995	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.3	6.7	7.3	8.2	8.3	7.8	7.2	5.6	4.7	4.4	4.2	3.8	2.7	1.8	0.9	0.4	100.0
1996	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.3	6.6	7.3	8.0	8.2	7.8	7.3	5.8	4.8	4.3	4.2	3.8	2.8	1.9	0.9	0.4	100.0
1997	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.5	7.2	7.8	8.1	7.8	7.3	6.1	4.9	4.3	4.2	3.7	2.9	1.9	1.0	0.5	100.0
1998	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.4	7.2	7.5	8.1	7.8	7.3	6.4	5.1	4.3	4.2	3.7	3.0	1.9	1.0	0.5	100.0
1999	6.3	6.5	6.3	6.4	6.4	7.0	7.3	8.0	7.8	7.3	6.6	5.2	4.4	4.1	3.7	3.1	1.9	1.1	0.5	100.0
2000	6.2	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.9	7.2	7.9	7.8	7.3	6.8	5.4	4.4	4.1	3.7	3.1	2.0	1.1	0.5	100.0
2001	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.8	7.2	7.7	7.7	7.4	7.0	5.5	4.5	4.1	3.7	3.1	2.0	1.2	0.6	100.0
2002	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.7	7.2	7.5	7.7	7.4	6.9	5.9	4.7	4.1	3.7	3.0	2.1	1.2	0.6	100.0
2003	6.0	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.5	6.7	7.2	7.2	7.7	7.4	6.9	6.1	4.8	4.1	3.7	3.0	2.2	1.2	0.6	100.0
2004	5.9	6.1	6.3	6.2	6.5	6.7	7.0	7.1	7.6	7.4	7.0	6.3	5.0	4.1	3.7	3.0	2.3	1.2	0.7	100.0
2005	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.5	6.7	6.9	7.0	7.5	7.4	7.0	6.5	5.1	4.2	3.6	3.0	2.3	1.2	0.7	100.0
2006	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.4	6.7	6.8	7.0	7.3	7.4	7.1	6.7	5.3	4.3	3.6	3.0	2.3	1.3	0.7	100.0
2007	5.8	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.4	6.7	6.8	7.0	7.1	7.4	7.1	6.6	5.6	4.4	3.6	3.0	2.2	1.3	0.7	100.0
2008	5.8	5.8	6.0	6.2	6.4	6.7	6.7	7.0	6.9	7.3	7.1	6.6	5.8	4.5	3.6	3.1	2.2	1.4	0.8	100.0
2009	5.8	5.8	5.9	6.2	6.4	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.8	7.3	7.1	6.7	6.0	4.7	3.7	3.0	2.2	1.4	0.8	100.0
2010	5.7	5.7	5.9	6.1	6.4	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.7	7.2	7.1	6.7	6.2	4.8	3.7	3.0	2.3	1.4	0.8	100.0
2011	5.7	5.7	5.8	6.1	6.4	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.7	7.0	7.1	6.8	6.3	4.9	3.8	3.0	2.3	1.4	0.9	100.0
2012	5.7	5.7	5.7	6.0	6.4	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.9	7.1	6.9	6.3	5.2	3.9	3.0	2.3	1.4	0.9	100.0
2013	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.9	6.4	6.6	6.7	6.5	6.7	6.7	7.1	6.9	6.3	5.4	4.1	3.0	2.3	1.4	1.0	100.0
2014	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.9	6.3	6.5	6.7	6.5	6.6	6.5	7.1	6.9	6.4	5.6	4.2	3.1	2.3	1.4	1.0	100.0
2015	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.8	6.3	6.5	6.7	6.5	6.5	6.5	7.0	6.9	6.4	5.8	4.3	3.1	2.3	1.5	1.0	100.0
2016	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.8	6.2	6.5	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.8	6.9	6.5	5.9	4.4	3.2	2.3	1.5	1.1	100.0

Sources: Forecast - Planning and Statistics Division, Forecast 4/90, Ministry of Finance and Corporate Relations, Government of British Columbia.
Estimated- Statistics Canada.

Note: All figures are as of June 1.

Date: April 1990.

* On June 1, 1976, 7.0 percent of the British Columbia population was aged 0 to 4.

Table 10

British Columbia Male Population Distribution by Age
Estimated (1976-89) and Forecast (1990-2016)

Year	Age Group 0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85-89	90+	Total
1976	7.2*	8.0	9.4	9.8	8.9	9.0	7.3	6.0	5.7	5.6	5.3	4.5	4.2	3.3	2.5	1.5	0.9	0.5	0.3	100.0
1977	7.1	7.9	9.0	9.8	9.0	8.9	7.8	6.2	5.6	5.6	5.2	4.7	4.2	3.4	2.5	1.6	0.9	0.5	0.2	100.0
1978	7.1	7.7	8.5	9.7	9.0	8.8	8.1	6.4	5.6	5.6	5.2	4.8	4.1	3.5	2.6	1.6	0.9	0.5	0.3	100.0
1979	7.2	7.5	8.1	9.5	9.1	8.9	8.3	6.7	5.6	5.6	5.2	4.9	4.0	3.6	2.6	1.7	0.9	0.5	0.3	100.0
1980	7.2	7.3	7.9	9.3	9.2	9.0	8.6	6.8	5.7	5.4	5.2	4.9	4.0	3.6	2.6	1.7	0.9	0.4	0.2	100.0
1981	7.2	7.1	7.8	9.0	9.1	9.1	8.9	7.0	5.8	5.3	5.2	4.8	4.1	3.7	2.6	1.8	0.9	0.4	0.2	100.0
1982	7.3	7.0	7.7	8.5	9.1	9.1	8.8	7.5	5.9	5.2	5.2	4.8	4.2	3.7	2.7	1.8	0.9	0.4	0.2	100.0
1983	7.4	6.9	7.5	8.0	9.0	9.0	8.8	7.8	6.1	5.2	5.2	4.8	4.3	3.6	2.8	1.8	1.0	0.4	0.2	100.0
1984	7.4	6.9	7.3	7.6	8.9	9.0	8.8	8.0	6.3	5.3	5.2	4.8	4.5	3.5	2.9	1.9	1.0	0.4	0.2	100.0
1985	7.5	6.9	7.1	7.5	8.6	8.9	8.8	8.3	6.5	5.3	5.1	4.9	4.5	3.6	3.0	1.9	1.1	0.4	0.2	100.0
1986	7.4	7.0	6.9	7.5	8.1	8.8	8.8	8.5	6.7	5.5	5.1	4.9	4.5	3.7	3.1	2.0	1.1	0.5	0.2	100.0
1987	7.3	7.0	6.8	7.4	7.7	8.6	8.7	8.4	7.1	5.6	5.0	4.9	4.5	3.9	3.1	2.0	1.2	0.5	0.2	100.0
1988	7.3	7.1	6.7	7.3	7.4	8.6	8.7	8.4	7.4	5.8	5.0	4.9	4.5	4.0	3.1	2.1	1.2	0.5	0.2	100.0
1989	7.2	7.1	6.7	7.1	7.3	8.4	8.7	8.4	7.6	5.9	5.0	4.9	4.5	4.1	3.0	2.2	1.2	0.5	0.2	100.0
1990	7.1	7.1	6.7	6.9	7.3	8.3	8.6	8.4	7.8	6.1	5.0	4.8	4.5	4.1	3.0	2.3	1.2	0.5	0.2	100.0
1991	7.1	7.1	6.7	6.7	7.3	8.1	8.6	8.4	8.0	6.2	5.1	4.7	4.6	4.1	3.1	2.3	1.3	0.6	0.2	100.0
1992	7.1	7.0	6.7	6.6	7.3	7.9	8.5	8.3	7.9	6.6	5.2	4.6	4.6	4.1	3.2	2.3	1.3	0.6	0.2	100.0
1993	7.1	6.9	6.8	6.5	7.2	7.6	8.5	8.3	7.8	6.9	5.4	4.6	4.6	4.1	3.3	2.3	1.3	0.6	0.2	100.0
1994	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.5	7.0	7.5	8.4	8.2	7.8	7.0	5.5	4.7	4.5	4.1	3.5	2.2	1.4	0.6	0.2	100.0
1995	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.5	6.9	7.4	8.3	8.2	7.8	7.3	5.7	4.7	4.5	4.1	3.5	2.3	1.5	0.6	0.2	100.0
1996	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.5	6.7	7.4	8.1	8.2	7.8	7.4	5.8	4.8	4.4	4.2	3.5	2.4	1.5	0.7	0.3	100.0
1997	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.7	7.4	7.8	8.1	7.8	7.3	6.2	4.9	4.4	4.2	3.5	2.5	1.5	0.7	0.3	100.0
1998	6.7	6.8	6.6	6.6	6.6	7.3	7.6	8.1	7.8	7.3	6.4	5.1	4.4	4.2	3.5	2.5	1.5	0.7	0.3	100.0
1999	6.6	6.8	6.6	6.6	6.6	7.2	7.5	8.1	7.8	7.3	6.6	5.2	4.4	4.2	3.5	2.6	1.5	0.8	0.3	100.0
2000	6.5	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.6	7.0	7.4	8.0	7.7	7.3	6.8	5.4	4.5	4.1	3.6	2.7	1.5	0.8	0.3	100.0
2001	6.4	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.9	7.4	7.8	7.7	7.3	7.0	5.5	4.5	4.1	3.6	2.7	1.6	0.8	0.3	100.0
2002	6.3	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.8	7.4	7.6	7.7	7.4	6.9	5.9	4.6	4.1	3.6	2.7	1.7	0.8	0.3	100.0
2003	6.3	6.5	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.8	7.3	7.4	7.7	7.4	6.9	6.1	4.8	4.1	3.6	2.7	1.7	0.8	0.4	100.0
2004	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.8	7.2	7.2	7.7	7.3	6.9	6.3	5.0	4.1	3.6	2.7	1.8	0.8	0.4	100.0
2005	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.8	7.1	7.2	7.6	7.3	6.9	6.5	5.1	4.1	3.6	2.8	1.8	0.8	0.4	100.0
2006	6.1	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.8	6.9	7.2	7.4	7.3	7.0	6.6	5.2	4.2	3.5	2.8	1.8	0.9	0.4	100.0
2007	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.6	6.8	6.9	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.0	6.6	5.5	4.3	3.5	2.8	1.8	0.9	0.4	100.0
2008	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.6	6.8	6.8	7.1	7.0	7.3	7.0	6.6	5.8	4.5	3.5	2.8	1.8	1.0	0.4	100.0
2009	6.0	6.0	6.2	6.4	6.6	6.8	6.8	7.0	6.9	7.3	7.0	6.6	5.9	4.6	3.6	2.8	1.9	1.0	0.4	100.0
2010	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.4	6.5	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.2	7.0	6.6	6.1	4.7	3.6	2.8	1.9	1.0	0.5	100.0
2011	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.9	7.1	7.0	6.7	6.3	4.9	3.7	2.8	1.9	1.0	0.5	100.0
2012	6.0	5.9	6.0	6.3	6.5	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.9	6.9	7.0	6.7	6.2	5.2	3.8	2.8	1.9	1.0	0.5	100.0
2013	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.5	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.8	6.8	7.0	6.7	6.2	5.4	3.9	2.8	2.0	1.1	0.5	100.0
2014	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.1	6.5	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.6	7.0	6.7	6.3	5.5	4.1	2.8	2.0	1.1	0.6	100.0
2015	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.1	6.5	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.6	7.0	6.7	6.3	5.7	4.2	2.9	1.9	1.1	0.6	100.0
2016	5.9	5.9	5.8	6.0	6.4	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.5	6.6	6.8	6.8	6.4	5.8	4.3	2.9	1.9	1.1	0.6	100.0

Sources: Forecast - Planning and Statistics Division, Forecast 4/90, Ministry of Finance and Corporate Relations, Government of British Columbia.
Estimated- Statistics Canada.

Note: All figures are as of June 1.

Date: April 1990.

* On June 1, 1976, 7.2 percent of the British Columbia male population was aged 0 to 4.

Table 11

British Columbia Female Population Distribution by Age
Estimated (1976-89) and Forecast (1990-2016)

Year	Age Group 0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85-89	90+	Total
1976	6.9*	7.7	9.1	9.5	9.0	8.8	7.0	5.7	5.2	5.3	5.6	5.0	4.6	3.6	2.6	2.0	1.3	0.8	0.4	100.0
1977	6.8	7.5	8.6	9.4	9.0	8.7	7.5	5.9	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.2	4.6	3.7	2.7	2.0	1.4	0.8	0.4	100.0
1978	6.7	7.3	8.1	9.3	9.1	8.8	7.8	6.1	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.3	4.6	3.8	2.8	2.0	1.4	0.8	0.4	100.0
1979	6.7	7.1	7.7	9.1	9.1	8.9	8.1	6.4	5.2	5.0	5.1	5.4	4.6	4.0	2.9	2.0	1.4	0.8	0.4	100.0
1980	6.8	6.9	7.5	8.8	9.2	9.0	8.4	6.5	5.3	4.9	5.0	5.3	4.6	4.1	3.0	2.1	1.4	0.8	0.5	100.0
1981	6.8	6.7	7.4	8.5	9.2	9.1	8.6	6.7	5.4	4.9	5.0	5.2	4.7	4.2	3.1	2.1	1.4	0.8	0.5	100.0
1982	6.9	6.6	7.2	8.0	9.0	9.2	8.6	7.1	5.6	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.8	4.2	3.2	2.2	1.4	0.8	0.5	100.0
1983	6.9	6.5	7.1	7.6	8.9	9.2	8.6	7.4	5.8	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.2	3.3	2.3	1.4	0.8	0.5	100.0
1984	7.0	6.5	6.9	7.2	8.7	9.1	8.7	7.7	6.0	4.9	4.8	4.9	5.1	4.1	3.5	2.3	1.5	0.8	0.5	100.0
1985	6.9	6.5	6.7	7.0	8.3	9.0	8.7	8.0	6.2	5.0	4.7	4.8	5.0	4.2	3.6	2.4	1.5	0.8	0.5	100.0
1986	6.8	6.5	6.4	7.0	7.9	8.9	8.8	8.3	6.3	5.2	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.4	3.7	2.5	1.6	0.9	0.5	100.0
1987	6.8	6.5	6.3	6.9	7.5	8.7	8.8	8.2	6.8	5.3	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.5	3.8	2.7	1.6	0.9	0.5	100.0
1988	6.8	6.6	6.2	6.8	7.2	8.5	8.8	8.2	7.1	5.5	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	3.8	2.8	1.7	0.9	0.5	100.0
1989	6.7	6.6	6.3	6.6	7.0	8.4	8.8	8.3	7.3	5.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.7	3.7	2.9	1.8	0.9	0.5	100.0
1990	6.7	6.6	6.2	6.4	6.9	8.2	8.8	8.3	7.6	5.8	4.8	4.5	4.6	4.7	3.8	3.0	1.8	1.0	0.5	100.0
1991	6.6	6.5	6.2	6.2	6.9	8.0	8.7	8.3	7.7	5.9	4.9	4.5	4.5	4.6	3.9	3.0	1.9	1.0	0.5	100.0
1992	6.6	6.5	6.2	6.2	6.9	7.7	8.6	8.4	7.7	6.3	5.0	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.0	3.1	2.0	1.0	0.5	100.0
1993	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.1	6.8	7.4	8.5	8.4	7.7	6.6	5.2	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.1	3.1	2.0	1.1	0.6	100.0
1994	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.1	6.7	7.2	8.4	8.3	7.7	6.9	5.4	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.2	3.0	2.1	1.1	0.6	100.0
1995	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.6	7.1	8.2	8.3	7.7	7.1	5.6	4.6	4.3	4.2	4.1	3.1	2.2	1.1	0.6	100.0
1996	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.4	7.1	7.9	8.2	7.8	7.3	5.7	4.7	4.3	4.2	4.1	3.2	2.3	1.2	0.6	100.0
1997	6.2	6.3	6.1	6.1	6.4	7.1	7.7	8.1	7.8	7.2	6.1	4.9	4.3	4.2	4.0	3.3	2.3	1.2	0.6	100.0
1998	6.1	6.3	6.1	6.1	6.3	7.0	7.4	8.1	7.9	7.2	6.3	5.0	4.3	4.2	3.9	3.4	2.3	1.3	0.7	100.0
1999	6.0	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.3	6.9	7.2	8.0	7.8	7.3	6.6	5.2	4.4	4.1	3.9	3.5	2.3	1.4	0.7	100.0
2000	6.0	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.3	6.8	7.1	7.8	7.8	7.3	6.8	5.4	4.4	4.1	3.9	3.5	2.4	1.5	0.7	100.0
2001	5.9	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.3	6.7	7.1	7.6	7.8	7.4	7.0	5.5	4.6	4.0	3.8	3.4	2.5	1.5	0.8	100.0
2002	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.3	6.6	7.0	7.4	7.7	7.5	6.9	5.9	4.7	4.1	3.8	3.4	2.6	1.5	0.8	100.0
2003	5.7	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.3	6.6	7.0	7.1	7.6	7.5	7.0	6.1	4.8	4.1	3.8	3.3	2.6	1.5	0.9	100.0
2004	5.7	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.3	6.6	6.9	6.9	7.6	7.5	7.0	6.3	5.0	4.1	3.7	3.3	2.7	1.5	0.9	100.0
2005	5.6	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.3	6.5	6.8	6.8	7.4	7.5	7.1	6.6	5.2	4.2	3.7	3.3	2.7	1.6	1.0	100.0
2006	5.6	5.7	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.5	6.7	6.9	7.3	7.4	7.1	6.7	5.3	4.3	3.7	3.3	2.7	1.7	1.0	100.0
2007	5.6	5.6	5.8	6.0	6.2	6.5	6.6	6.8	7.1	7.4	7.2	6.7	5.6	4.4	3.7	3.3	2.7	1.7	1.1	100.0
2008	5.5	5.6	5.7	6.0	6.2	6.6	6.6	6.8	6.8	7.3	7.2	6.7	5.9	4.6	3.7	3.3	2.6	1.8	1.1	100.0
2009	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.9	6.2	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.7	7.3	7.2	6.8	6.1	4.7	3.8	3.2	2.6	1.8	1.1	100.0
2010	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.9	6.2	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.6	7.2	7.2	6.8	6.3	4.9	3.8	3.2	2.6	1.8	1.2	100.0
2011	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.8	6.2	6.5	6.6	6.5	6.6	7.0	7.2	6.9	6.4	5.0	3.9	3.2	2.6	1.8	1.3	100.0
2012	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.8	6.2	6.4	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.8	7.2	7.0	6.4	5.3	4.0	3.2	2.6	1.8	1.3	100.0
2013	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.7	6.2	6.4	6.6	6.4	6.5	6.6	7.1	7.0	6.4	5.5	4.2	3.2	2.6	1.8	1.4	100.0
2014	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.6	6.1	6.4	6.6	6.4	6.4	6.4	7.1	7.0	6.5	5.7	4.4	3.3	2.6	1.8	1.4	100.0
2015	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.6	6.1	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.4	7.0	7.0	6.6	5.9	4.5	3.4	2.6	1.8	1.4	100.0
2016	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.5	6.0	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.8	7.0	6.6	6.1	4.6	3.5	2.6	1.8	1.5	100.0

Sources: Forecast - Planning and Statistics Division, Forecast 2/90, Ministry of Finance and Corporate Relations, Government of British Columbia.
Estimated- Statistics Canada.

Note: All figures are as of June 1.

Date: March 1990.

* On June 1, 1976, 6.9 percent of the British Columbia population was aged 0 to 4.

TECHNICAL APPENDIX—FORECAST ASSUMPTIONS

This publication provides forecasts of the size as well as age and sex structure of the population of British Columbia from 1990 to the year 2016. The forecast is the result of the application of a "Component/Cohort-Survival" population model to assumptions dealing with fertility, mortality and migration.

The Component/Cohort-Survival method requires separate forecasts of each of the components of population change, namely fertility, mortality and migration. With this information, and with a base year age-specific estimate of population, a forecast for any subsequent year is made by promoting each age group in the preceding year to the next highest age group, while at the same time taking into account the effects of net migration, deaths and births.

The term "forecast", as opposed to "projection", has been used when referring to the future provincial population. The two terms are often used interchangeably, but strictly speaking, a projection is a simulation based primarily on historical data. A forecast, on the other hand, represents adjustments to a trend based on the professional judgment of the forecaster regarding the way in which future growth will be affected by current and future developments.

The first provincial population forecast prepared and released by the Planning and Statistics Division of the Ministry of Finance and Corporate Relations (formerly the Central Statistics Bureau) in March of 1979 was produced with Statistics Canada's population projection model. The present forecast is the latest in a series that has been produced using a computer program developed by the Planning and Statistics Division. Forecasts in this series are released on an annual basis, or when significant developments make a new forecast necessary. These forecasts will be numbered according to the month and year of preparation. This forecast was prepared in April of 1990.

The forerunner to this forecast was prepared in February of 1989. The significant differences between the 1989 forecast and the current forecast are summarized below:

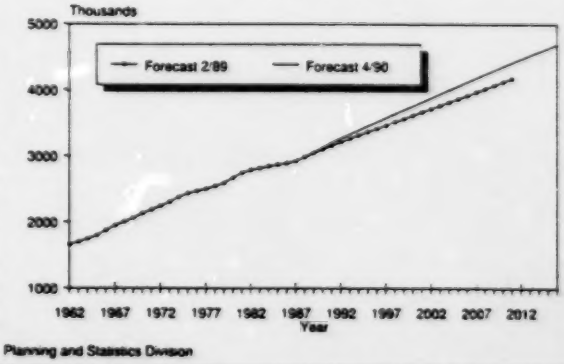
(1) The base year for the current population forecast has been updated from the 1988 estimated figure to the June 1, 1989 revised postcensal population estimate prepared by Statistics Canada.

(2) The forecast period has been extended from 2011 to 2016.

(3) Immigration to British Columbia has been increased over the entire projection period due largely to higher forecasts of immigration at the national level. In addition, due to the unstable political situation in Hong Kong, a short-term increase in immigration to Canada (and British Columbia) from that region is predicted.

(4) Net interprovincial migration to British Columbia over the first few years of the forecast has been increased to reflect current conditions. Over the longer term, a slight increase in net interprovincial migration is expected due to a more optimistic view of economic conditions in British Columbia relative to the rest of Canada.

Figure 39
British Columbia Population
Forecast 4/90 vs. 2/89



Component/Cohort-Survival Method

The Component/Cohort-Survival Method of population projection as implemented for Forecast 4/90 involves first breaking up population change into the components of:

(1) births,

(2) deaths,

(3) interprovincial and international in and out-migration;

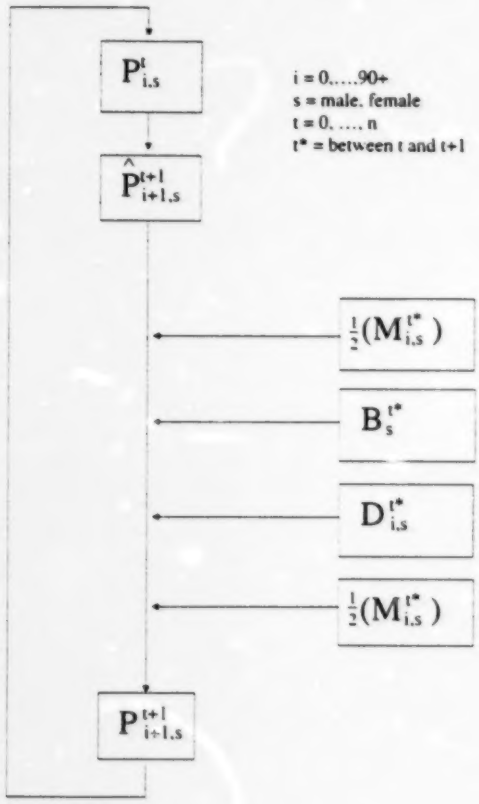
then projecting each component and summing to give total population change.

Specifically, beginning from a base year estimate of population by single year of age and sex, each age group *i* in the base year *t* is promoted to the next higher age group *i+1* in time *t+1*, while at the same time taking into account the effects of net migration, births and deaths in that age cohort. This process is then repeated for the number of years required.

A diagrammatic representation of the process is given in Figure 40.

The source and derivation of each of the components of Figure 40 will be outlined over the remainder of this section.

Figure 40: Provincial Population Forecast Model Flow Chart



$P^{t}_{i,s}$ —Population for age group *i* and sex *s* in time *t*

$\hat{P}^{t+1}_{i+1,s}$ —Initial estimate of population for age group *i+1* and sex *s* at time *t+1*

$(M^{t^*}_{i,s})$ —Net migration for age group *i and sex between t* and *t+1*

$B^{t^*}_{s}$ —Births for sex *s* between *t* and *t+1*

$D^{t^*}_{i,s}$ —Deaths in age group *i and sex s* between *t* and *t+1*

$P^{t+1}_{i+1,s}$ —Projected population for age group *i+1* and sex *s* at time *t+1*

Base Population

The base population adopted for this forecast was the June 1, 1989 revised postcensal population estimate by sex and single year of age for British Columbia, prepared by Statistics Canada.

The source for the Statistics Canada estimate was the 1986 Census of Canada. It should be noted that Statistics Canada has estimated that approximately 4.5% of the British Columbia population was not counted in the 1986 Census[1]. The estimated undercount by age group and sex at the national level varies from a low of 1.5% for females ages 45–54, to a high of 10.7% for males aged 20–24. As a result, it is likely that the June 1, 1989 population estimate prepared by Statistics Canada, and used as a base for this forecast, underestimates the true population of British Columbia.

Fertility Forecasts

Birth forecasts for each year are a function of two variables:

(1) the number of females of child bearing ages (defined as 15–49), and

(2) the expected fertility of these women.

The fertility rate of women in a specific age group can be summarized by the number of births occurring to women in that age group divided by the number of women in that age group. This "propensity to give birth" is termed the Age Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR) and is expressed as the number of births per 1000 women.

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is the summation of the age specific fertility rates, and represents a summary measure of the fertility pattern of the population. In the calculation of the TFR, each ASFR is given an equal weight. The end result is a measure of fertility which is of the approximate magnitude of the total number of children 1000 women will bear in their lifetime (i.e. completed family size).

As can be seen in Figure 41, the estimated 1989 TFR for British Columbia is in the neighborhood of 1,750 births per 1000 women aged 15 to 49, down from over 2,285 in 1971 and 3,955 in 1959.

The TFR is expected to remain relatively stable over the entire forecast period. However, there will be significant shifts in the age at which women have children. As seen in Figure 42, the provincial ASFR's vary significantly with age and time. The most fertile age groups are the 20–24, 25–29 and 30–34 year olds. Over time, one can observe a dramatic general

Figure 41
British Columbia Total Fertility Rate

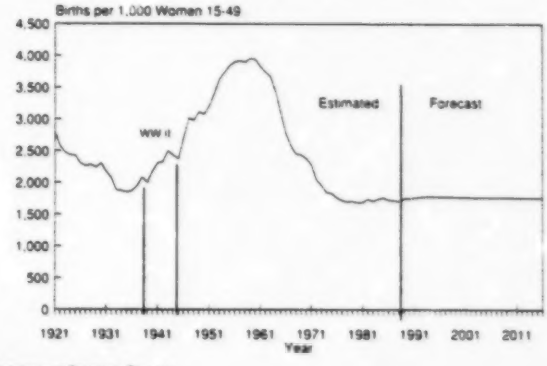
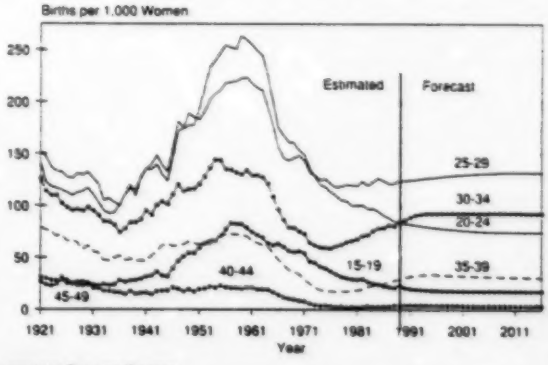


Figure 42
Age Specific Fertility Rates



[1] Source: Statistics Canada, *Users Guide to the Quality of the 1986 Census Data: Coverage* (99-135E)

increase in most ASFR's from the mid 1930's up to 1960, and then a drop through the 60's and early 70's. This variation in fertility has been termed the "baby-boom" (followed by the "baby-bust"), and was evident to different extents in all but the 45–49 year old age group.

During the baby-boom period, the 20–24 year old age group recorded the greatest fertility rate increases and subsequent decreases. Since 1959, the fertility rate of this age group has fallen below that of the 25–29 and 30–34 year old age groups. Current data indicate that the fertility rate for this age group is still decreasing unlike increases in other, older, age groups.

One of the more significant developments since the mid seventies has been the increase in the fertility rates among the 30–34, and to a lesser extent, the 35–39 year old age groups. This increasing trend in the fertility rates of older women (30–39), coupled with the decreasing fertility rates among the younger age groups (less than 24), may be interpreted as a desire to postpone child bearing to later in life. Increases in female labour force participation during this period are thought to be a reflection of this desire.

Mortality Forecasts

The provincial mortality forecast was derived from a set of forecasts covering each of the age/sex specific death rates for the province. These age/sex specific death rates were converted into "lifetable survival ratios", which were then applied to the population to produce the surviving population by age and sex.

Changes in age/sex specific mortality rates are dependent upon a number of factors, including advances in medical science, access to timely medical assistance, and greater emphasis on preventative medicine such as diet, exercise, reduction of environmental hazards, etc..

As seen in Figures 43 and 44, the most significant improvements in mortality rates over the last three decades were in the younger age groups (under 14

Figure 43
Male Mortality Rates

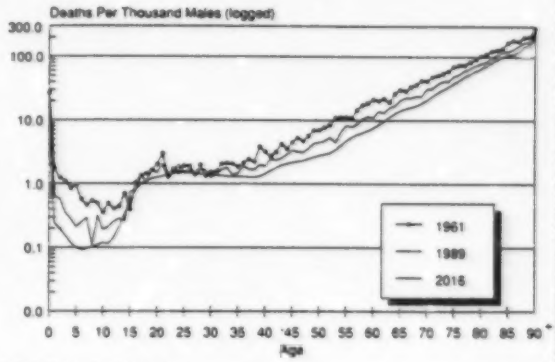


Figure 44
Female Mortality Rates

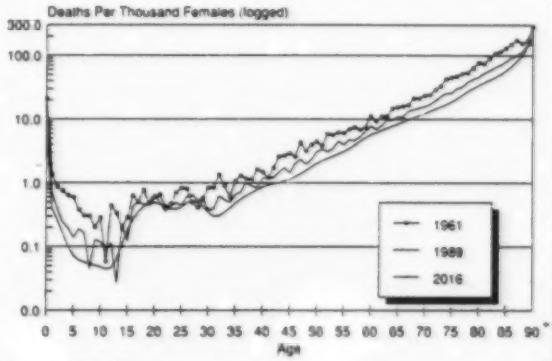
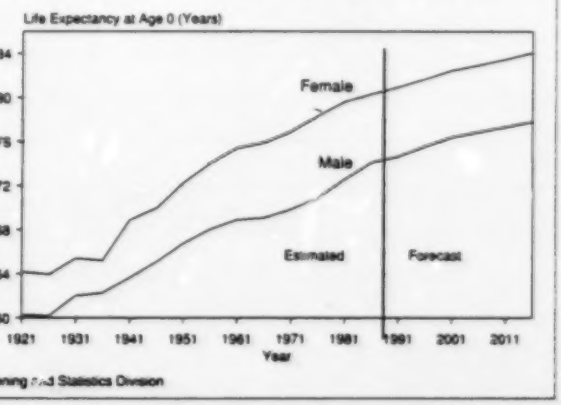


Figure 45
Life Expectancy - Male and Female



years). Very little relative improvement has occurred among males aged 15–29. Similarly, little relative improvement has occurred among females in their early teens. Mortality rates over the next three decades are expected to continue to improve in most age groups although at reduced rates.[2]

As seen in Table 12 and Figure 45, life expectancy at age 0 (a summary measure of the age-specific death rates) has been generally increasing over the last 55 years.

The most significant factor contributing to the increased life expectancy over the past 55 years has been the reduction in infant and early childhood mortality, which in turn, has been caused by the effective control of diseases such as polio, tuberculosis, diphtheria and others. The trend of increasing life expectancy is expected to continue throughout the forecast period, though at a lower rate than in the past. For males, this means an increase from the 1989 value of 74.4 years to 77.8 years by 2016, and for females, an increase from 80.7 in 1989 to 84.1 by 2016.

Table 12
British Columbia Life Expectancy at Age 0

Time Period	Male (years)	Avg. Annual Change (years)	Female (years)	Avg. Annual Change (years)
1921	60.3	—	64.2	—
1926	60.2	-0.02	63.9	-0.06
1931	62.0	0.36	65.4	0.30
1936	62.3	0.06	65.2	-0.04
1941	63.5	0.24	68.9	0.74
1946	65.1	0.32	70.0	0.22
1951	66.7	0.32	72.3	0.46
1956	68.0	0.26	74.0	0.34
1961	68.9	0.18	75.4	0.28
1966	69.1	0.04	75.9	0.10
1971	69.9	0.16	76.9	0.20
1976	70.9	0.20	78.3	0.28
1981	72.6	0.34	79.6	0.26
1986	74.1	0.30	80.3	0.14
1991	74.7	0.12	80.9	0.12
1996	75.6	0.18	81.7	0.16
2001	76.4	0.16	82.5	0.16
2006	76.9	0.10	82.9	0.08
2011	77.3	0.08	83.5	0.12
2016	77.8	0.10	84.1	0.12

Sources: Dhruva Nagnur, Statistics Canada, *Longevity and Historical Life Tables* (catalogue 89-506); Statistics Canada, *Life Tables, Canada and the Provinces 1985-1987*; Planning and Statistics Division, Ministry of Finance and Corporate Relations, Province of British Columbia.

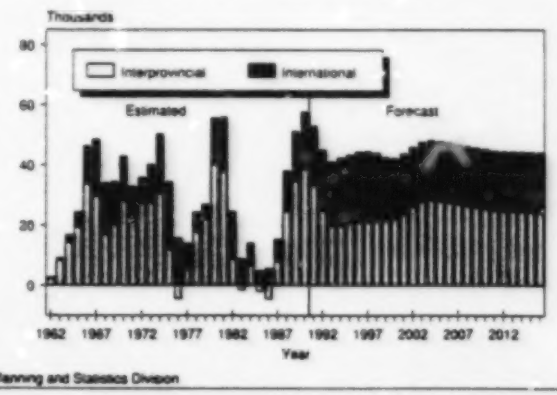
Migration Forecasts

The net migration forecast given in Table 46 is the result of separate forecasts of British Columbia interprovincial in and out-migration, as well as of international immigration and emigration. The migration forecasts are intended to capture only the average levels expected over the next 26 years, and will not fully reflect any fluctuations that may occur from year to year.

[1] INTERPROVINCIAL MIGRATION

Statistical research indicates that over the past 25 years, fluctuations in British Columbia net interprovincial migration have been correlated to a significant degree with relative differences in the British Columbia/Alberta and British Columbia/

Figure 46
British Columbia Net Migration



[2] This forecast makes no attempt to assess the impact of Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome, or AIDS, on the future rates of mortality of the population.

Ontario unemployment rates, as well as by differences in average real wage rates in British Columbia relative to Canada.

Long-term forecasts of interprovincial migration were derived from the expected long term performance of the British Columbia economy relative to Alberta, Ontario and the rest of Canada. In particular, assumptions were made regarding future unemployment rates and average wages in British Columbia relative to Alberta, Ontario and Canada.

Unemployment Rate Forecast Scenario

Despite current high unemployment rates in British Columbia relative to the 1960's and 1970's, the differential between British Columbia and Alberta unemployment rates is approximately normal. As a result, since 1987, British Columbia has experienced strong net inflows of population from Alberta as occurred throughout much of the 1960's and 1970's.

The current unemployment rate differential between British Columbia and Ontario, however, is still very high relative to the average of the past 25 years. Initially during the early 1980's, this high unemployment rate differential resulted in net outflows of population from British Columbia to Ontario. Since 1988, the unemployment rate differential remained high, and yet, British Columbia began to receive strong net inflows of population from Ontario. This turnabout in migration flows, despite a lack of improvement in the relative unemployment statistics, may have been due to the momentum of the improving British Columbia economy, and the large relative differences in dwelling prices between Ontario and British Columbia that existed through much of 1987 to 1989.

Over the short term, it is expected that the unemployment rate differential between British Columbia and Alberta will continue to decline slightly. This situation may reverse during the mid to late 1990's if oil and gas prices advance in real terms, encouraging renewed investment in a number of large unconventional oil projects in Alberta.

The large differential in house prices between Ontario and British Columbia that existed through much of 1987 and 1988 began to diminish in 1989, and is expected to continue. This will likely ease the net outflow of population to British Columbia from Ontario over the first few years of the forecast. Over the mid to long term, the unemployment rate differential is expected to fall, causing net interprovincial migration levels to increase.

Wage Rate Forecast Scenario

Average real wages in British Columbia have remained well above the national average over much of the past 25 years, contributing to British Columbia's attractiveness to Canadians in other provinces. However, since 1984 this relative difference has eroded resulting in a decline in the labour force appeal of the province. Throughout the forecast, real incomes in British Columbia relative to Canada are expected to remain below historical levels. Therefore, the positive force of higher incomes attracting people to British Columbia will be less than it has been on average over the past.

[2] IMMIGRATION

The forecast of immigration to British Columbia was produced by applying the average provincial share of Canadian immigration to a forecast annual level of immigrants to Canada.

Canadian Immigration

Over the past few years, Canadian immigration planning figures released by Employment and Immigration Canada have been revised upward[3]. Currently, a planning figure for 1990 of 165–

3 Government of Canada, *Annual Report to Parliament on Future Immigration Levels*, (1989), Employment and Immigration Canada.

175,000 has been set. This represents an increase of 15,000 over the 1989 planning figures.

The announced increase of 15,000 immigrants was not unexpected given the backlog of refugee claimants currently before the Immigration and Refugee Board, and the fact that during 1989 approximately 191,000 immigrant landings were recorded despite a 1989 planning range of only 150–160,000.

It appears that the federal government intends to continue the policy adopted in 1985 of increasing immigration to Canada. Given the current environment, immigration to Canada is forecast to increase to approximately 200,000 per year by 1996, and remain at that level through the forecast period. During this latter period, it is expected that increases in the population of labour force age due to the aging of the baby-echo will ease the demographic pressure for increasing immigration.

British Columbia Immigration Share

Over the past four decades the share of Canadian immigrants arriving in British Columbia has ranged from a low of 7.8% in 1953 to a high of 17.2% in 1981. Over the same period there has been a significant shift in the area of origin of Canadian immigrants. In 1968 approximately 65% of all Canadian immigration originated in Europe, followed by 12% from Asia and 11% from the United States. However, in 1989 only 16% of all British Columbia immigration originated from Europe, with 5% from the United States and 66% from Asia.

Recent shares of Canadian immigration destined to British Columbia have been quite low (e.g. 1986 - 12.7%, 1987 - 12.4%) relative to the historical norm (approximately 14.3%). These low shares may have been due to the relative economic strength of central Canada and British Columbia, as well as the waves of refugee immigrants to eastern Canada from countries such as Lebanon and Sri Lanka. However, during 1988 the British Columbia share of Canadian immigration bounced back to the historical average level of 14.3%. Data for 1989 indicate a drop in share to 13.2%, and is probably due to an increase in the number of refugee immigrants to central Canada.

Given the improved economic conditions in British Columbia relative to central Canada, a return to the low immigration shares of 1986 and 1987 is not expected. Instead, the current 13.2% level is projected to increase to the historical average of 14.3% by 1992 as the backlog of Refugee Class immigrants, most of which are destined to central Canada, is cleared up.

Given the unstable political situation in Hong Kong, some increase in the outflow of population from that colony may be expected during the 1990's. This forecast adopts the assumption that there will be a 50% increase in immigration from Hong Kong to Canada, of which 25% is destined to British Columbia. The projected increase in immigration from Hong Kong will add approximately one percentage point to the British Columbia share of Canadian immigration until 1997, dropping back to the historical average of 14.3% by 1999.

[3] EMIGRATION

The forecast number of emigrants from British Columbia was derived by applying the long term average provincial share of Canadian emigration (approximately 14%–15%) to a forecast level of emigrants from Canada.

Canadian Emigration

Historical data on emigration flows from Canada, as estimated by Statistics Canada, are subject to error due to collection problems. Currently, quarterly and annual estimates of emigration by province are compiled from family allowance files transferred out of Canada and data on emigration to the United States. Prior to 1981 the estimates were based on visa applications to United States and United Kingdom embassies. After each census, the estimation methodology and estimates have been subject to large revisions. As a result, the quality of the emigration estimates is generally considered the poorest of any of the components of population change estimated by Statistics Canada.

Historically, emigration from Canada has ranged from a high of 108,000 in 1967 to a low of 37,000 in 1988. Generally speaking, the largest outflows from Canada occurred during the 1960's, and was probably associated with what has been termed the "Brain Drain" to the United States. Since the 1960's, emigration from Canada has generally declined, to the present level of 40,000 to 50,000 annually.

The following criteria are hypothesized to influence emigration flows from Canada:

- Return migration (i.e. as immigration increases so will the number of return migrants, resulting in increased emigration).

- As the Canadian population increases, so will the number of emigrants (i.e. the probability model).

Given these considerations, it is expected that Canadian emigration will increase from the 1989 level of 38,000 to 60,000 annually by 2001, and continue at that level to the end of the forecast period.

British Columbia Emigration Share

The British Columbia share of Canadian emigration has ranged from a low of 6.8% in 1967 to a high of 15.8% in 1984. Generally, the British Columbia share of Canadian emigration was abnormally high during the early 1980's, which likely reflects the prolonged duration of the recession in British Columbia relative to Canada as a whole. The current (1989) preliminary estimate of 13.7% is expected to move to the historical average of 14.5% by the year 1991, and remain at that level throughout the forecast period.

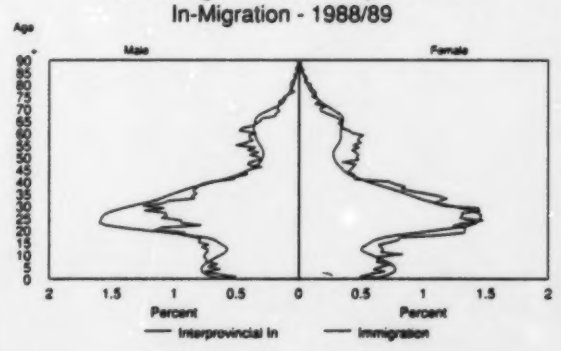
[4] AGE AND SEX BREAKDOWN OF MIGRANTS

As seen in Figures 47 and 48, the age and sex structures of interprovincial and international in and out-migrants are different. In-migrants, in particular immigrants, to British Columbia tend to have slightly heavier concentrations in the older age groups than do out-migrants. For this reason, the age and sex distribution for each migration flow was forecast separately.

Forecasts of the age and sex distributions of interprovincial and international out-migration were made by applying the average of the 1982/83 to 1988/89 age and sex specific out-migration rates (ie. age/sex specific out-migration divided by the British Columbia population), to an age/sex specific forecast of population[4]. The resulting out-migration distribution was calculated and applied to the forecast total interprovincial and international out-migration. In effect, this approach assumes that changes in the forecast age and sex distribution of out-migrants are tied to changes in the age and sex distribution of the British Columbia population.

A similar approach, using the age/sex population distribution for the rest of Canada, was used to

Figure 47
B.C. Immigration and Interprovincial In-Migration - 1988/89



Planning and Statistics Division
Source: Statistics Canada

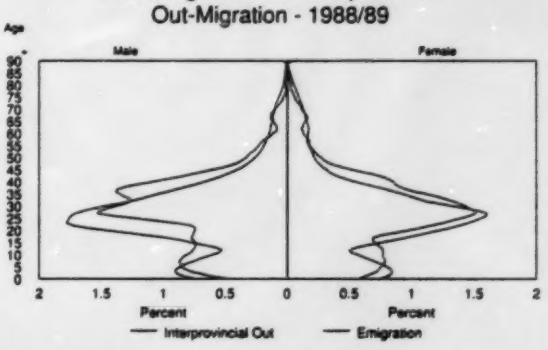
[4] See: Statistics Canada, *International and Interprovincial Migration in Canada* (91-208), and *Postcensal Annual Estimates of Population by Marital Status, Age, Sex and Components of Growth for Canada, Provinces and Territories* (91-210). These sources represent the most recent estimate of the age/sex structure of migrants.

forecast the age/sex distribution of British Columbia interprovincial in-migrants.

Data collected since 1961 indicate a significant change in the age/sex composition of immigrants to British Columbia. From 1961/62 to 1974/75, the age distribution of immigrants was similar in shape to that of interprovincial migrants, and displayed an approximately equal sex composition.

Immigration data after 1974/75 display a consistent bimodal age structure, with peaks in both the 20–30 year old and in the 50–64 year old ranges. The sex distribution is slightly weighted toward females. This shift in the British Columbia immigration age structure seems to correspond to a change in the relative shares of immigration classes (i.e. a decrease in the independent class and an increase in the family and assisted classes).

Figure 48
B.C. Emigration and Interprovincial Out-Migration - 1988/89



Planning and Statistics Division
Source: Statistics Canada

In the future, it is likely that Canada will continue to pursue the policy of family reunification as the cornerstone of the immigration program. As a result, it is probable that the present "bimodal" immigration age distribution will continue throughout the forecast period with only a slight modification. In order to slow the aging of the population in Canada, greater emphasis may be placed on younger immigrants in the future. As a result, the current forecast predicts a slightly younger immigration age distribution to appear by the mid 1990's.

CREDITS:

Don McRae *was responsible for overseeing the population forecast and the preparation of the migration assumptions.*

Dave O'Neil *was responsible for the mortality and fertility assumptions.*

Chris McIntosh *was responsible for the software development.*

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